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SERPENTS OF SALVATION.

The Ordeal of a Night in a Texas Cabin.

BY GWENDOLEN OVERTON.

It was partly noble and heroic self-abnegation which prompted MacIntosh to constitute himself the saviour of Barclay; but it was also partly hope of winning the hundred which the rest of the mess put up and which would enable him to pay, by several months sooner than he would otherwise have done, for the carved ivory crop, the silver spurs, and the gold cross-sabres, and other trifles of the sort that he had bestowed upon Miss Cunningham in happier days. Thus is the pure metal of our finest actions ever combined in the coining with base alloy.

MacIntosh had been in love with Miss Cunningham for some time, and was so still, though now he had nothing to hope. He had had reason to believe at one period of the negotiations that he found favor in her sight. Then Barclay had come upon the scene, with pull, prospects, and exceeding good looks, and from the moment that he presented himself as a rival for the notice of Miss Cunningham, MacIntosh began to lose heart, realizing that, besides being far less blessed in personal appearance than the other, he had nothing to expect in the future beyond promotion and fogies, in the natural course of death and years.

He put his faith to the test however, and when it proved definitely adverse, he did not go into the world embittered and scowling at Barclay, and making a spectacle of himself generally. He even continued to put the horses of his troop at Miss Cunningham's disposal, though now she rode no more with him. Yet, for all that, he himself would have been more than human had he not experienced a certain secret satisfaction at seeing one placed there—and that by Barclay himself. This thing came to pass surprisingly soon, and in the following manner.

Barclay and his lady had a quarrel one day, and, whether it was a relapse to habits of his past life (for Barclay was a civil appointment) or whether it was merely to drown despair, certain it was that the lieutenant hired himself down to the officers' room and drank more than was good for him—considerably more. This was, of course, in the old days, as many as 25 years ago, before the service down to the last, least commissioned officer, had reformed. Then, finding perhaps that though naughty, whiskey—even sutler's whiskey—was nice, Barclay took to drink regularly and all at once; and for a period of several months, except when he was on duty, never drew a sober breath. His brother officers shook their heads in decent sorrow and said that the poor fellow was going the way of many a better man—since it is always the brightest who have gone before us, and the dullest who are left behind.

Now there is one thing which every one has probably observed regarding the man who is in his cups the best part of the time, which is, that besides being the special care of Providence, the war department looks after him tenderly, and his wife is generally his adoring slave.

Miss Cunningham was not Barclay's wife as yet, to be sure, but she would have liked to be, so it came to pretty much the same thing, and in proportion as his vice took stronger hold upon him, he took stronger hold upon her heart. Then her parents interfered, and what with their opposition and menaces, and Barclay's entreaties and promises of amendment after each new fall, the poor girl had a very bad time. Every one was sorry for her. The older officers got at Barclay and pointed to hideous examples of what his end would be, and to the graves of youths and of old men, who had done as he was doing, which dotted the face of Texas and of the territories in general. Barclay was sorry, sincerely sorry. He pledged himself to reform—and straightway sinned again.

And there, where all others had failed, MacIntosh stepped in and achieved success. He had been off on a hunting leave, and had got back to the post just in time to report and dress and go over to the mess. Barclay belonged to the mess, but he was not there, and MacIntosh, looking around, asked where he might be.

"Sick," said the adjutant laconically.

"Meaning——"

"Exactly so."

MacIntosh opined that it was a confounded shame, and worse, and some one else suggested that it would not matter so much if the absent one were only killing himself, but that he was killing Miss Cunningham as well.

"I don't know," objected MacIntosh. "Barclay's a pretty decent sort himself——"

"Which," interrupted the adjutant, "is both magnanimous and true."

"And"—continued MacIntosh, unheeding—"and there are fellows who could be a lot better spared. As far as I've observed this is his only fault."

The adjutant was of the opinion that he made up for a good many lesser ones with it, and that it was one, moreover, which might not be cured.

"Oh!" said MacIntosh, more by way of offering opposition than from conviction, "I don't know about that."

The others asked if he had ever heard of a bona-fide case of reform where there had not been a back-slide. "Of course," they argued, "fellows have been known to go on the water-wagon, and to turn over a new leaf, and all that when there was a girl in view. Any man, nearly, will swear off when he's in love, but when he's in love and can't swear off, he is in a very bad way." And they went on to point out at length how the subject of discussion might end up all at once in a general collapse, to which finish the air of the country was favorable, or, on the other hand, might last to a green old age, rank, and the retired list. "You can't most always tell," declared one, "but, so far as I'm concerned, I should like to see him die off early enough for Miss Cunningham to get over it and forget all about it."

"I," said MacIntosh, "had rather see him cured."

"You," observed a captain, with admiration, "must have been drawing on the post Sunday school library. Come off!"

Whereat all the contrariness of MacIntosh's nature was aroused. "I would," he insisted. Then an idea seemed to strike him. "And I'll bet," he added, "that I'll reform him, too."

"Angels have trod there," they assured him, "but it would be picturesque to see you rush in. And, by way of incentive, we'll bet you a hundred to ten that you won't."

MacIntosh took it, and two months was set as the limit of time in which he might show the finished article. "Provided, always," he stipulated, "that the C. O. will give me another hunting-leave inside of a week."

This the commandment—the matter being presented to him—agreed to do.

So MacIntosh told Barclay of certain magnificent hunting grounds he had discovered on the last trip, and worked on his imagination and his sportmanship; and they started off together, on horseback, with their bedding wrapped in rubber ponchos, and provisions on a led-horse. MacIntosh did not want a private or any one else along.

Barclay, being in a state of new and keen repentance, abstained from taking a flask along, but MacIntosh did not believe in foolhardy heroism of that sort, and his saddlebags held two.

Their way led across an all but interminable waste of chaparral. The first day out Barclay drank water. But he stood it in silence until they halted at noon under a mesquite bush. Then Barclay gave a great groan; it was so nearly a sob that MacIntosh shuddered. He asked what the trouble was, but he knew very well.

"I'd give my eternal soul—if I haven't already—for a drink," he said. "I don't believe I can stand it, old fellow; let's go back."

But MacIntosh refused; he had come out to be gone eight days, and he was going to stay out. "You're two days from the post, anyway," he reasoned; "and you'd either be dead or over it before you got back."

So Barclay had no choice but to keep on. MacIntosh said nothing about the flasks in the saddle-bags. He was keeping those for possibly a more urgent use.

At nightfall they came to a settlement in a gulch between two bare foothills. It was a deserted settlement, of mining origin to judge from a forsaken shaft or two, and if it had ever had a name it was forgotten now as had probably been the pony whose skeleton—the legs still hobbled—lay across the entrance of the one street, which ran along the bottom of the gully and was lined on either side by a dozen or more shacks.

"We can put up in one of those houses tonight," MacIntosh said cheerfully. "I did when I was here a few days ago."

Barclay, who was in a very bad state by now, and whose nerves were agonizing, looked dubious, and said that he would prefer to sleep outside under a poncho, as they had done the night before. "The places are probably alive with centipedes or skunks or something," he complained.

MacIntosh had a career of falsehood opening before him for the night in any case, so he entered courageously upon it now. He said that the house he had gone into had been singularly free from anything of the sort, that it had been very comfortable, and that a roof where you could get it was indubitably better than the stars. So they cooked their supper and hobbled their stock, and when the moon rose they took their bedding-rolls and went into the shack, which appeared to be in the best state of repair, and which had, in the town's life-time been its most flourishing saloon.

MacIntosh lit a candle, and set it on what remained of the bar. If Barclay had been in a condition to notice anything besides his own woes, he would have seen that MacIntosh's face was white and his looks anxious. But he only unwrapped the poncho with shaking hands, and began to spread it in a corner. Then he jumped back and stood looking, terror-eyed into the shadow. There was an ominous, sharp sound, that died away.

"Say, MacIntosh," he quavered "there's a rattler in here." MacIntosh crossed over to him and laid his hand on his boulder. "I guess not, old fellow," he soothed; "turn in and you'll feel better in the morning."

Barclay insisted upon the snake, with angry oaths. It rattled again as he went a step nearer. "Don't you hear it?" he urged.

MacIntosh shook his head pityingly, sadly. And just then something dark and long went sliding slowly over the floor. The sensation which stole up MacIntosh's back to the roots of his hair was not pleasant. "Confound it," said Barclay, his voice breaking and high between rage and sheer scare; "get that candle and look, if you don't believe me."

MacIntosh went for the candle, walking circuitously to avoid something coiled and beginning to stir, and thereby disturbing yet one more, which rattled, too.

Barclay turned around with a spring. "Perhaps you didn't hear that?" he demanded.

"Hear what?" asked MacIntosh, patiently.

He brought the candle, and Barclay took it in his hand and put it almost at the raised and darting head of a rattler. "Maybe you don't see now," he triumphed.

MacIntosh felt like dancing as the tenderfoot does when the cowboy shoots at the floor beneath his feet. He wondered if his and Barclay's leggings and boots were surely fang-proof. His teeth clicked together, but he only reached out and took the candle away. "Come to bed, old fellow," he insisted, once more; "you'll be all right by daylight."

The sympathy of his tone worked Barclay to frenzy. He got into the middle of the room, fairly staggering. The candle, held high in MacIntosh's hand, threw a circle of vague light, and in the circle were no less than eight snakes—some coiled some moving, some raising evil heads, some writhing away into the gloom beyond. "Do you mean to say you don't see those?" His hand swept an unsteady circle.

MacIntosh steeled himself, and said that he only saw the floor.

The other stared at him wildly for a moment, then gave a howl of terror that froze the blood in MacIntosh's tempes and made him wish that he had left Barclay to go mad in his own chosen way. Horrible thoughts began to come to him of what would happen if the fellow were to go insane here in the midst of the desert, in a forsaken settlement with only hundreds upon hundreds of rattlesnakes everywhere around.

"Get me out of this—oh, get me out of this!" pleaded Barclay, starting for the door and stopping short with a hiss of fright as a snake shot up its head and rattled. Then, in a patch of light which fell on the wall, a centipede, big and fat and long, began to crawl, slowly at first and more swiftly. His eyes fixed themselves upon it, glassy, and he stood perfectly still, his breath coming in sobs and gulps. When the crawling thing had disappeared into a crack he turned deliberately about. His face showed livid and aged and lined. "On your word of honor, MacIntosh," he said, with painful quiet, "are none of those things here?"

"What things?" said MacIntosh. He looked forward over the seven or eight hours of darkess yet to come, and wondered whether he or Barclay would go mad first, or, if not that, then which would first be stung. But there was no way out of it now, no way but to make an eternal enemy, a fool of himself, and a fizzle of the whole attempt, not to speak of losing his bet. Besides, he was doing a good act.

So he got Barclay up on top of the bar, and he lit one candle as another burned out, and all through the night he kept alternately poking up the snakes and insisting that there were no snakes there, the while he laid quieting hands on the trembling form and looked about him to see that no centipede or scorpions should come near. He could have given Dante and Milton points.

But when morning approached he led Barclay, a broken, quiverng man, out into the empty street, and caught the horses and saddled them, while Barclay sat huddled on the ground. As the day began to break he turned to him. "Would you like to go back, now that it's lighter, and see for yourself that there was nothing in there?" he asked. If Barclay were to accept, it would spoil the whole thing probably, but that had to be chanced.

"No," said Barclay, and smiled wanly. "I'll take your word for it. Only just get me home."

So they mounted and turned back by the road they had come, for it had got beyond all question of Barclay's handling a gun. As the sun rose, however, his courage rose also, inch by inch. And at last he spoke in quite a normal way, so that MacIntosh drew a long breath of relief. "See here, MacIntosh," he said, "I'll make a bargain with you. If you'll never tell this on me, I'll never take a drink again."

And he kept his word, and MacIntosh won the hundred, and everybody was happy all around. Barclay and Miss Cunningham were married and lived happily evermore. But Barclay ascribed his reformation to his own power of will, Miss Cunningham to her influence over him, and the others were divided between these two views.

And MacIntosh got no credit from anybody—as is usually the case with reformers—and it was probably just what he deserved.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Dogs Like to Be Talked To.

A short time ago a little dog was missing. He was soon found sitting on a chair in a sunny window opposite a good old dame with whom he had lately struck up cordial comradeship. "Ah, what are you doing?" cried the owner, entering. "Wir schwatzen zusammen" (we are chatting together), said the old dame; and in fact she was reeling off a yarn with cats, rabbits, pigeons and all sorts of nice things in it; and doggie sat, all attention, sometimes one pricked ear on high, sometimes the other (which is the canine equivalent for a note of interrogation); sometimes with flashing eyes and mobile nostrils; occasionally with puckered forehead and angrily rising mustache. The same dog has another friend, who says she tells him fairy tales (the tales have a great deal about an emphatic black cat in them!) and when the dog looks more puzzled than a harried chess player the reciter turns triumphantly to the bystanders, saying: "You see, he understands every word!" A dog certainly likes conversation, and he understands a good many words, undoubtedly—the names of different kinds of game, the names of meals and of sundry amusements of his, and also the patronymics of his principal friends.—London Daily News.

Old Records Found in Wales.

One of the most interesting literary finds was the discovery in Swansea castle, about 50 years ago, of the original contract of affiance between Edward of Carnarvon, Prince of Wales, and Isabella, daughter of Philip the Fair of France, dated at Paris, May 20, 1303. It was previously known that when Edward II fled from Bristol for Lundy and was driven by contrary winds to land in Swansea bay, he deposited a number of the national archives in Swansea castle for safety. When the records of the castle were seized it is probable that the document mentioned was left behind. The discovery was made by Mr. George Grant Francis of Burrows Lodge, Swansea.—Cardiff Western Mail.

Sarcasm of Thomas Atkins.

Here is a passage from a soldier's letter, forwarded to us by his father: "De Wet seems one too many for the British cordon, as he has got through with 1500 men, and will doubtless begin to worry the railway line again. One of our majors says that the best thing to do would be to offer him a professorship at Sandhurst to teach tactics."—London Daily News.

TRADE VERSUS PROFIT

AN IDEA WHICH FREE TRADERS FAIL TO GRASP.

Namely, That a Country May Do an Immense Amount of Business of a Sort That Brings With It No Accumulation of National Wealth.

The following from the London Statist is very interesting reading, and the conclusions from our English cousin's point of view is certainly ingenious if not ingenuous. It will bear perusal:

"The foreign trade of the United States merits the careful attention of the people of this country and of the United States. From the United States we secure nearly thirty per cent. of all the foreign produce we need for food and for manufacture, and the United States find in Great Britain a market for nearly one-half of the products they send abroad. Now let us look at the other side of the picture. The United States purchase from this country less than one-fourth of their total imports of foreign produce, and we sell to the United States not much more than ten per cent. of the produce we send abroad. In other words, England buys from the United States nearly four times more produce than she sells to that country, and it is mainly in consequence of our huge purchases that the United States are able to buy from other countries silk, coffee, tea, etc., are able to provide for freight and insurance charges, to meet the very large expenditures in Europe of American tourists, and to accumulate capital out of their foreign trade.

"It will be noted that in the ten years from 1880 to 1890, when our imports from the United States declined, the total exports from that country also fell off, and that in the ten years from 1890 to 1900, when our purchases of American products greatly increased by reason of our great prosperity, the total exports of the United States also showed immense expansion. It will thus be evident that the further growth in American exports in a large measure depends upon the capacity of this country to buy more largely.

"The growth of the import trade of the United States and of our exports to that country presents a very different picture. * * * Compared with the total expansion in America's imports, the increase in imports from this country has been insignificant. Compared with the enormous expansion in our purchases from the United States, the slight growth in their purchases from us is a matter which requires very serious attention at the present time, when our trade with America is checked by the prohibitive tariff now in force.

"The question now has to be put, Has not the object of imposing prohibitive customs duties by the United States been fulfilled, and will not their retention have a very adverse effect upon American trade in the future? In 1896 it was essential for America to bring about a balance of trade which would enable the country to meet all its foreign obligations and to maintain its gold standard. But the decision of the American people in 1896 and in 1900, together with the laws which have been passed and the probable further amendments in the next session of Congress, have insured the maintenance of the gold standard, and the necessity for restricting imports for this purpose has passed away. Moreover, in view of the great strides made by the manufacturing industries of America in the past ten years, there is now no doubt that American manufacturers are well able to meet any possible competition, not only in the home, but in foreign markets. Hence America no longer has reason for imposing either a prohibitive or a protective tariff. America has, indeed, now to face the question of how she may increase the prosperity of other countries, and in view of that prosperity sell still larger quantities of her produce abroad. To do this it is evident that she must be willing to purchase the products of other countries in return for the produce she sells."

There is one idea that our free-trade contemporaries across the water do not seem to grasp, and that it that our foreign trade is incidental, not our whole existence. We have a home market that is almost immeasurable. It is from forty to 100 times greater than our foreign markets. And it is as valuable to us, as producers, as all the foreign markets of the world would be if we possessed them exclusively. When we abandon our protective tariff we abandon our home market. It is a dozen years since Tom Reed told us the modern Aesop fable, and it will bear telling right here in case the youth of the London Statist never read it:

"Once there was a dog. He was a nice little dog. Nothing the matter with him except a few foolish free-trade ideas in his head. He was trotting along happy as the day, for he had in his mouth a nice shoulder of succulent mutton. By and by he came to a stream bridged by a plank. He trotted along, and, looking over the side of the plank, he saw the markets of the world and dived for them. A minute after he was crawling up the bank the wettest, the sickest, the nastiest, the most muttonless dog that ever swam ashore!"

As for increasing the prosperity of other countries so as to enable them to buy more of us, that reminds us of another little story. It was very dull times with Jonathan Plumb. So he took a dollar in pennies out of the till and gave them to passing school-children, some of whom came in and spent their pennies at Plumb's candy counter. After they were gone Plumb says to himself: "Well, that was a lively bit of trade. To-morrow I'll scatter two dollars." But at night as he cast up his accounts it all dawned on him, and the candymonger summed it up as follows: "It makes a thundering lot of trade, but blame little profit."

First Traveler (cheerily)—"Fine day, isn't it?" Second ditto (haughtily)—"Sir! You have the advantage of me. I don't know you!" First Traveler—"Humph! I fail to see the advantage."

Bloobs—"Miss Oldgirl isn't the bud she used to be." Sloobs—"No; she looks more like a full-blown century plant."

ARMY BILL IS PASSED

The Senate Adopts the Philippine and Cuban Amendments.

VOTE AFTER A SPIRITED DEBATE

Army Appropriation Bill, Containing Provisions For a Temporary Government of the Philippines and Defining Future Relations Between the United States and Cuba, Passed by a Party Vote

Washington, D. C.—Not in years has there been a debate in the Senate which in intense interest, excitement and passionate oratory equalled that of Wednesday, which culminated in the adoption of the Spooner amendment to the Army Appropriation bill and the Cuban amendment to the same bill, offered by the Committee on Relations with Cuba, and then passed the bill itself.

The Spooner amendment confers on the President wide powers in connection with the Government of the Philippines, and probibits the disposal of any public lands in the archipelago, and the granting of any franchises, during the pendency of the temporary government, unless such grant be indispensable. The amendment was adopted on a strict party vote, with the exception of Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) who voted with the Democrats, and Mr. McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.,) who voted for the amendment.

The Cuban amendment specifying the desires of the United States as to the terms of the future relations between Cuba and this country was taken up after the Spooner amendment was disposed of and passed on a party vote after a short debate, led by Senators Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) and Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) in opposition.

The Spooner amendment as agreed to is as follows:

"All military, civil and judicial powbe granted which is not approved by Islands, acquired from Spain by the treaties concluded at Paris on the tenth day of December, 1898, and at Washington on the seventh day of November, 1900, shall, until otherwise provided by Congress, be vested in such person and persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, for the establishment of civil government and for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion; provided that all franchises granted under the authority hereof shall contain a reservation of the rigat to alter, amend, or appeal the same. Until a permanent government shall have been established in said archipelago full reports shall be made to Congress on or before the first day of each regular session of all legislative acts and proceedings of the temporary government instituted, under the provisions hereof, and full reports of the acts and doings of said government and as to the conditions of the archipelago and of its people shall be made to the President, including all information which may be useful to the Congress in providing for a more permanent government.

"Provided that no sale or lease or other disposition of the public lands or the timber thereon, or the mining rights therein, shall be made, and provided, further, that no franchise shall be granted which is not approved by the President of the United States, and is not, in his judgment, clearly necessary for the immediate government of the islands and indispensable for the interest of the people thereof, and which cannot without great mischief be postponed until the establishment of permanent civil government, and all such franchises shall terminate one year after the establishment of such permanent civil government."

CUBANS DEFINE RELATIONS.

The Constitutional Convention Adopts Five Declarations.

Havana, Cuba.—The Constitutional Convention has adopted a declaration of relations between Cuba and the United States as follows:

1. The government of Cuba will not make a treaty or agreement with any foreign Power which may compromise or limit the independence of Cuba, or which may permit or authorize any Power to obtain by means of colonization or for military or naval purposes, or in any other manner, any foothold or authority or right over any portion of Cuba.

2. The government will not permit its territory to be used as a base of operations for war against the United States or against any foreign nation.

3. The Government of Cuba accepts in entirety the treaty of Paris in what it affirms as to the rights of Cubans as well as regarding obligations which are tacitly included, and especially those obligations imposed by international law referring to protection of life and property in Cuba, substituting itself in respect to obligations assumed by the United States, according to articles one and sixteen of said treaty.

4. Cuba recognizes as legally valid all acts of the military government during the period of occupation, also the rights arising out of them, in conformity with the joint resolution and the Foraker amendment and the existing laws of the country.

5. The governments of the United States and Cuba ought to regulate their commercial relations by means of a treaty based on reciprocity and with tendencies toward free trade in natural and manufactured products, mutually assuring ample special advantages in their respective markets.

A Good Peach Crop Indicated.

Estimates of the possible peach crop are being made. It is most too early for that, but it may be well to note that experts who have examined the trees in all producing sections say the buds indicate as good a crop as last year.

Gold Discovered in Samoa.

A remarkable discovery of gold is reported from the Samoan Islands. Black sand running as high as $940 a ton is said to have been found on the Island of Upola.

Doings of State Legislatures.

The Colorado House has passed a bill to restore the death penalty, its infliction to be by electricity.

The Idaho House has tabled a resolution asking the Governor to substitute civil for martial law in the Coeur d'Alene District.

A bill has passed the North Carolina Legislature restoring to the Governor the power to appoint a Board of Public Improvements.

Petitions bearing 3000 names have been presented to the Maine Legislature, asking a resubmission of the prohibition clause of the Constitution.

A LYNCHING IN INDIANA

Negro Taken From Jail at Terre Haute by a Mob.

George Ward, Who Murdered Miss Finkelstein, a School Teacher, Hanged and Burned Before a Large Crowd.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Ward, the negro who murdered Miss Finklestein, a school teacher, was caught by the police and confessed his crime. Later he was taken from jail and lynched.

An infuriated mob gathered in front of the city jail and battered down the outer door. Jailer Lawrence O'Donnell appeared with a shotgun and fired over the heads of the citizens in a vain attempt to stampede them. Three deputy-sheriffs were wounded by shots from the crowd.

The report of Ward's confession was passed through the streets, and, reinforced by hundreds of recruits, the mob redoubled its attack and succeeded in entering the jail. Ward was dragged from his cell into the street and lynched. His body was burned.

The crime for which Ward suffered death was the murder of Ida Finkelstein, a Jewess, twenty years old, who taught a country school four miles from the city. She lived in the city, and was on her way home when assaulted. Ward shot her in the head and afterward cut her throat with a knife. The girl walked a mile after the assault, and revived sufficiently to give a description of her assailant, but died in five hours.

Ward was arrested and confessed to the crime. His only excuse for the murder was that Miss Finkelstein called him a "dirty nigger" and slapped his face. Sheriff Fasig, fearing violence, communicated with Governor Durbin, and the Governor ordered Captain Thomas, of Company B, to place his company, fully armed, in a position to be immediately ready for duty in response to a call from the Sheriff. Before the Sheriff could call on the militia the prisoner was in the hands of the mob.

There was no attempt at disguise made by any of those in the lynching party.

EDWARD'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

Empress Frederick Wanted to Consult Him About Her Will.

London.—King Edward went to Germany not because the Empress Dowager is considered to be in great and immediate danger, says Truth, but to discuss private affairs of importance with her.

DOWAGER EMPRESS FREDERICK.

The Empress Dowager is about to make a new will, and she is anxious that both Emperor William and King Edward should approve the proposed arrangement of her affairs. She has an immense fortune, entirely at her own disposal.

THIRTY-FIVE MINERS LOST.

Imprisoned in a Burning Shaft, Foreigners Perish in Wyoming.

Kemmerer, Wyo.—Thirty-five foreigners have perished in a fire which was discovered in the sixth level of the Diamondville Coal Mine No. 1. Only one man, John Anderson, was able to reach the main shaft and escape, so quickly did the fire spread through the level.

The fire was discovered in the sixth level of the mine, when the night shift of men, all foreigners, had been at work several hours. They were scattered along the workings, some distance back from the main lead.

Every plan known to mining experts was quickly put into operation for the checking of the fire, but without apparent effect. Bands of men went down the shaft repeatedly and tried to face the flames, which were eating their way through the level, but were invariably compelled to retreat.

EXECUTIONS IN PEKIN.

Chi-Hsin and Hsu-Cheng-Yu Are Publicly Beheaded.

Pekin, China.—Chi-Hsin (former Grand Secretary) and Hsu-Cheng-Yu (son of the notorious Hsu-Tung) were publicly beheaded. The street in which the execution took place was guarded by French, German and American troops.

Chi-Hsin met his fate in a dignified manner. Hsu-Chen-Yu was stupefied with opium. They were both dressed in their Chinese official costumes without the insignia of their rank.

Many British Officers Dismissed.

Mr. Broderick, the War Secretary, stated in the British House of Commons that ten officers had been dismissed for their connection with surrenders of British posts in South Africa.

Hawaiian Postal Cards Destroyed.

The Postoffice Department at Washington has destroyed about 54,000 postal cards which belonged to the republic of Hawaii. They were about 28,000 one cent and 25,000 two cent cards burned.

Secretary Vanderlip Resigns.

First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Frank A. Vanderlip sent his resignation to President McKinley, at Washington, to take effect March 4. Mr. Vanderlip sails for Europe to study financial conditions at all the important capitals. When he returns he will enter business in New York City.

Russia Needs Money Quickly.

"Russia is in dire need of money immediately," says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, of London, "and M. de Witte will be compelled to negotiate a loan."

TWICE HANGED BY A MOB

An Alleged Firebug is Roughly Handled at Matawan, N. J.

FINALLY TAKEN TO COUNTY JAIL

Town Goes Wild Over a Succession of Incendiary Blazes — Rope Fails to Extort a Confession From Charles Herbert, and He is Turned Over to the Authorities—Held For the Grand Jury

Matawan, N. J.—Charles Herbert, a resident of this town, was twice hanged by the neck by excited citizens because he was suspected of having set an incendiary fire. He persisted in asserting his innocence on being let down the second time, and the crowd contented itself with having him locked up in jail.

The business portion of the town was swept by an incendiary fire on January 27. The firebug had not been discovered. There was an alarm of fire while services were being held in the churches Sunday evening. The worshipers poured out upon the streets and several of the churches were emptied of their congregations, services being discontinued.

The blaze was in the stairway of a building occupied as a dwelling by Mrs. Herbert, mother of Charles Herbert. After it was put out the stairway was examined and found to have been soaked with kerosene. The streets were by this time full of citizens, who stood about in excited groups, vowing vengeance on the incendiary if he could be caught.

Certain persons began a little detective work on their own account and discovered, as they thought, circumstantial evidence against Charles Herbert. He is the father of a family and lives on the outskirts of the town.

A vigilance committee was appointed and sent for Herbert. He was found and dragged to a nearby barn. A pair of plow-lines was procured, and with cries of "Lynch him!" "String him up!" "Hang the firebug!" the crowd put a noose about the man's neck, threw the line over a beam, and hauled Herbert off the floor.

After he had hung a moment he was let down and asked what he had to say.

"I am as innocent as an unborn child," he cried.

Again he was jerked from the floor and suspended three feet in the air. After he had been nearly strangled he was again lowered and still stoutly maintained his innocence.

Herbert was so earnest in declaring that he had had nothing to do with the fire that the mob cooled down and the noose was removed from his neck. Followed by an excited and yelling crowd Herbert was taken to the Town Hall. There is no direct proof of the man's guilt, although there is said to be strong circumstantial evidence against him.

Herbert's hearing was waived, and he was committed to the county jail at Freehold. The authorities here feared for his safety in the town jail. He will now be held for the action of the Grand Jury. Residents breathe more freely, believing that the firebug has been caught.

NEW GEYSER IN THE YELLOWSTONE.

Appeared With a Terrific Explosion Recently—Old Excelsior Resumes Play.

Helena, Mon.—A special from Livingston, Mon., says that tourists to the Yellow Stone National Park next season will be treated to an added attraction in the shape of a wonderful new geyser, which is said to rival any of the old ones. James King, who has been living in the park during the past winter, says that early on the morning of February 18 he was awakened by a terrific explosion. He discovered the new geyser, about 200 feet south of the famous Fountain geyser. It was sending a solid column of hot water fully 600 feet in the air, the water gushing forth from a hole about five feet in diameter with a loud roar. Mr. King says that for one hour and thirty minutes the column shot up. It then subsided and has since been playing at regular intervals of about two hours.

Word has also reached Livingston that the Excelsior geyser, the largest and in some respects the most wonderful geyser in the park, which has not been in a state of eruption for several years past, commenced to play on Washington's Birthday and continued for over five hours.

ROTTEN-EGGED A MEDICAL STUDENT

Revenge Upon the Youth Who Objected to Removal of His Mustache.

Baltimore, Md.—After waiting more than a week for the ill feeling engendered by the arrest and fining of several colleagues for cutting off his mustache to subside, Harry Schurman, the hazed medical student of the University of Maryland, put in an appearance at the medical school with the avowed intention of resuming his studies.

His stay was an unpleasant one. In less than an hour after entering the building Schurman was pelted with eggs, anathematized, scoffed, hooted, hissed and groaned at. To further emphasize their dislike of the mustacheless student two-thirds of the freshmen left the assembly room in a body and refused to listen to Dean Conle's lecture on chemistry while Schurman was in the audience.

Russian Peasants Starving to Death.

Thousands of peasants are said to be dying of starvation in Russia.

Girls Exclude All Tipplers.

At a meeting of the Circle of King's Daughters of St. Luke's Reformed Episcopal Church, at Wilmington, Del., each member pledged herself not to associate with any drinking young man. The question of cigarette smoking was also discussed, but the young women took no definite action about it.

New Gun For Battleship Kearsarge.

The United States battleship Kearsarge must have a new thirteen-inch gun to take the place of the weapon injured in the recent explosion.

Labor World.

Striking moulders at Cleveland, Ohio, have reached an agreement.

Longshoremen on the Great Lakes will probably ask increased wages this spring.

In the United States about 12,000 persons are engaged in making lamp-chimneys.

Fifty per cent. of the men formerly employed in the building trades in Berlin, Germany, are idle.

The scarcity of labor in some sections of the South is a matter of serious concern with those who employ colored labor.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2¾c. per quart.

BUTTER.

Creamery—West. extra	$	@	24
Firsts	22	@	23
Thirds to seconds	19	@	21
State dairy tubs, extra	21	@	22
Imitation creamery	18	@	19
Factory finest	14½	@	15
Low grades	12	@	13½

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, fancy	—	@	12
Small	12¼	@	12½
Part skims, good to prime	5½	@	6½
Full skims	1½	@	2

EGGS.

Jersey—Fancy	19	@	20
State and Penn	19	@	20
Western—Choice	17½	@	18
Southern—Choice	17	@	17½

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice, 1000	2 42½	@	2 45
Medium	2 22½	@	2 25
Pea, choice	2 22½	@	2 25
Red Kidney, choice	2 27½	@	2 30
White kidney, choice	—	@	2 30
Yellow eyes	2 62½	@	2 65
Lima, Cal	—	@	3 80
Green peas, bags	1 22½	@	1 25

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples, Ben Davis, per bbl	2 25	@	3 50
Baldwin, per bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Greening, per bbl	2 00	@	3 50
Strawberries, Fla., per qt	15	@	40
Cranberries, per bbl	6 50	@	9 80

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb	—	@	10
Chicks, per lb	—	@	9½
Roosters, per lb	—	@	6
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	10½
Ducks, per pair	50	@	80
Geese, per pair	1 00	@	1 50
Pigeons, per pair	30	@	35

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb	7	@	11
Broilers, Phila., per lb	18	@	25
Capons, Phila., per lb	10	@	16
Fowls, State & Penn, per lb	9½	@	10
Chickens, Western, per lb	8	@	9½
Ducks, Western, per lb	8	@	13
Geese, Western, per lb	6	@	10
Squabs, per dozen	1 50	@	3 00

HAY.

State—1900, choice, per lb	10	@	20
1900, common to fair	14	@	16
Pacific coast—1900, choice	18	@	19
1899, common to choice	8	@	14
Old odds	2	@	5

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	95	@	97½
No. 1, per 100 lb	90	@	92½
No. 2, per 100 lb	85	@	87½
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	80	@	85
Straw, long rye	82½	@	85

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, West., per bbl	1 25	@	1 50
State, per bbl	1 37	@	1 62
Sweets, per bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Onions—Orange Co., per bag	2 00	@	2 50
Eastern, red, per bbl	2 25	@	3 25
Eastern, white, per bbl	4 00	@	6 50
Cabbages, State, per ton	12 00	@	15 00
Turnips, per bbl	75	@	85
Tomatoes, per carrier	1 50	@	3 00
String beans, per crate	2 00	@	4 50
Squash, per bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Egg plant, per box	1 50	@	3 00
Peppers, per carrier	1 25	@	2 25
Celery, per dozen	15	@	75
Lettuce, per basket	75	@	3 00
Beets, per crate	65	@	85
Spinach, per bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Brussels sprouts, per qt	8	@	10
Green peas, per basket	1 50	@	3 00
Kale, per bl	85	@	1 00
Parsley, per 100 bunches	3 00	@	3 50
Parsnips, L. I., per bbl	1 00	@

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Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect March 3rd, 1901

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz City daily [except Sunday] 2:40, p. m.
Arrival Norfolk " " " 4:20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday 9:30, p. m
Arrive at Norfolk " " 11:05, a. m

SOUTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday) 11:40, a. m
Arrive at Edenton " " 12:40, p. m
Arrive Belhaven " " 5:20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday 5:53, p. m.
Arrive Edenton " " 7:00, p. m.

Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.

Connect at Norfolk with trains to and from Virginia Beach and Currituck Branch Virginia Beach Division.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday 12:45 p. m., for Plymouth, Jamesville, Williamston and Windsor. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12:45, p. m., for Chowan River Landings and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Steamers leave Elizabeth City for Roanoke Island, Oriental and Newberne, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6:00, p. m., connect with the A. & N. C. Railroad, the Atantic Coast Line for Goldsboro and Wilmington, &c. For Scuppernong River Monday and Wednesday 12:00, noon, and Friday 12:30, p. m., for Pasquotank River Landings, Steamers leave Belhaven daily (except Sunday) for Washington, N. C., and 5, a. m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Aurora, South Creek and Makleyville.

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

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PALEMON JOHN, Editor.

THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL AND SOUTHERN INTERESTS.

Among the various measures that the late Congress left upon the shelf as "unfinished business" perhaps no other one attracted as much public attention and criticism as the ship subsidy bill. Its avowed purpose was the development of the American merchant marine by a system of governmental aid so as to place it on a fair footing with the carriers of other nations and thus keep in American pockets the immense freight charges which now go to enrich the ship-owners of foreign nations. To quote the language of Senator Depew:

"It is estimated that there is paid by American producers to foreign ship owners in freight charges at least $175,000,000 a year. Four per cent upon this would give us an American merchant marine and the expenditure of the greater part of this money in our own country Political economists and statisticians in foreign lands do not hesitate to say that there is no country in the world which could stand this drain of $175,000,000 paid to foreigners, to be expended in foreign countries and for foreign labor, except the United States."

The short-sighted policy of various inland states, and, strange to say, of the South as well, has temporarily defeated the measure. Though drawn by eminent specialists, men who had made the shipping question a life study, on a graded system depending upon the speed, carrying power and cost of operation of the subsidized vessels, a certain coterie would have nothing to do with the bill and set up the ever general cry of public jobbery.

Senator Pritchard of our State, in behalf of the south and southern interests, put up an earnest plea for the passage of the measure. He pointed out the great disadvantage at which the American ship builder is placed in his competition with the foreigner in the extra cost of building in America and the extra cost of operation under the American flag, the result of the higher wages of the American workman and seaman. The principle at issue as he pertinently demonstrated is the same great economic one embodied in the protective-tarift policy.

As for the South, standing as she is on the threshold of a period of great industrial development, with a limited demand for her future products, her crying need is for the opening up of foreign markets, and this desideratum can be best obtained by the stimulation of her shipping facilities. In support of his view the Senator read the petition of the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association recently, adopted at Charlotte, N. C., and from which the following pertinent extract is quoted:

"The development of our merchant marine would greatly enhance our shipping interest and would pave the way for far greater things. Here in the South we may well call ourselves rich in resources. We have the greatest abundance of all kinds of raw materials. Iron is indigenous to much of our southern soil, but only recently have we gone to work in earnest to turn out the best pig and steel for the foreign ports. Timber of all kinds luxuriate now throughout the South. There are thousands of factories turning out furniture for the foreign trade. The cotton of America grows here in the South. The South is the logical place for the manufacturing of all the staple. If the Government will do for the South just what is fit and proper—help us to enlarge our facilities for the foreign shipment—the growth of the South will continue to be full, sure, and rapid."

The able and logical argument of the Senator and that of his brother advocates fell, however, upon deaf or prejudiced ears, and the bill is now shelved until the next session. It is to be earnestly hoped that every southern representative will then earnestly work for its passage, and thus for the material interests of the South.

THE INLAND WATER-WAY AGAIN.

We note that Representative John Small has not forgotten his pet child, the inland waterway, but continued to buzz in the dull ear of Congress with perseverence worthy of the good cause. We copy the following from a recent edition of the Washington Post:

"One of the Legislative dreams of Representative Small, of North Carolina, is a sheltered course for ships all the way from Beaufort to Boston, Mass. Mr. Small is too practical to believe that Congress is going to authorize any such mammouth project at this session, but he seeks an appropriation at this session for an inland waterway between Beaufort and Norfolk, Va. This is to be a link in the chain of channels, extending far up the coast so that merchant ships could sail a couple of thousand miles without being subjected to a stress of weather. Above all, by the Hudson River and Erie canal, a sheltered way would be possible to the Great Lakes. The extensive improvement would be the millenium for the storm-tossed mariner at the beginning of the century."

Since writing the above we note that Congressman Small's efforts have been in a certain sense successful. He has obtained an appropriation of $13,400 as a drop in the bucket. Have at them again Sir John!

JOHN BARLEYCORN AND KANSAS.

The question "What's the matter with Kansas?" has become old and trite in the mouth of the nation. And yet, so far, it seems to be a question that no one has been able satisfactorily to answer. Her notoriety is a thing to itself, a possession which no other state envies. She is an extremist in every sense of the word, and with scorn refuses to tread the *via media* pursued by her more practical sisters.

Her latest rampage has been over the prohibition question. In 1880 the blue-ribbon element in Kansas succeeded in adopting an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcaholic liquors "except for scientific, medicinal and mechanical purposes." The endeavor to enforce this provision has not, however, proved a happy one Certain of the un-godly of Kansas still continued to thirst, and the ministrations of the bowl were by no means discontinued. The hard times of the 90's found most of the municipalities hard pushed for revenue and a system of saloon licensing under the form of fines was resorted to as the readiest means of replenishing a sadly depleted public purse. The necessity of the hour evaded the letter of the law. In the cities the liquor trade was conducted in the most open manner, and in the rural districts with a guard at the door. Under such a condition of affairs it was almost impossible to convict for such trade violations. The officers and the juries were alike on the side of the defendant, and the local papers openly supported his cause on the "pocketbook argument."

A Kansasan, writing for the New York Independent, says:

"Out of such conditions has grown th "joint-smashing" of Mrs. Nation and her followers. Mrs. Nation is probably sincere, but a study of her for two days in the midst of her fiercest attacks leads to the conviction that she is not well balanced mentally and that no permanent good or general movement of value can result from her crusade. It many not be within the province of the Kansas law to punish her for destroying the implements of law-breaking, but few women would care to subject themselves to the insults and dangers faced by her, while the effects have been rather in the nature of comic opera climaxes than of serious aspect."

The author is of the opinion that the minute public sentiment makes it dangerous to political power to allow the saloon to run, the saloon will pass away. But the question still remains, can you make men temperate simply by legislation? Is not the problem one which every man must face for himself independent of any law-making body?

AS TO IMPEACHMENT.

The main and in fact the sole argument of those conducting the impeachment proceedings at Raleigh seems to be that in issuing the *mandamus* to the Auditor commanding the payment to White of his salary the impeached Judges violated that section of the Constitution which provides that

"The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction to hear claims against the State, but its decision shall merely be recommendatory; no process in the nature of execution shall issue thereon."

This proceeding against the Auditor was not, however, a claim against the State within the prohibition of the court. Such a claim would be one for which the Legislature had made no provision or appropriation. In this case; White vs. Auditor, a special and particular fund was provided from a special and particular industry for this especial and particular purpose. The Superior and Supreme Courts found the amount to be paid this particular officer by the Treasurer; therefore nothing more than a ministerial duty was left to be performed by the Auditor and Treasurer, and the court simply commanded the performance of this duty.

THE INAUGURATION.

On Monday, the 4th, at the National Capitol was presented another of the great quadrennial spectacles that dignify the political life of the Republic. In a slow and drizzling rain, which, however, failed to dampen the ardor of the twenty thousand attendant and enthusiastic spectators, William McKinley of Ohio was inaugurated for his second successive term as President of the United States of America. The simplicity of the ceremony itself was more than compensated for in the magnificance of the accompanying pageantry, unsurpassed in our history by any previous demonstration of its kind.

The President's inaugural address was short, pointed and direct. It maps out a policy which makes for legislative economy, national peace, trade expansion and Cuban independence. The address and the aims therein set forth will commend themselves to the country at large.

Congress has adjourned. Two important measures, the Army Appropriation bill and a bill reducing the war revenue tax, were passed at the last session, The River and Harbor Bill with its attending beneficial appropriations, was defeated at the last moment by the obstructive tactics of a retiring Senator, Carter of Montanna.

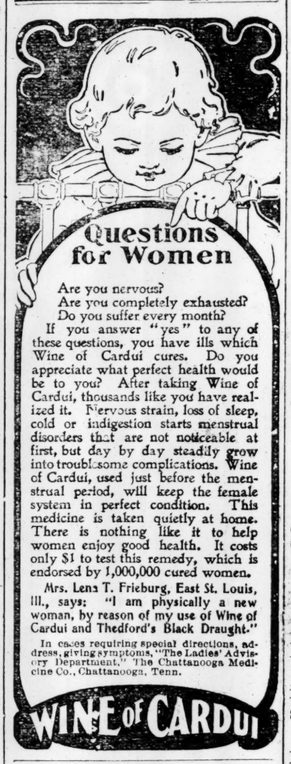
The great trouble in North Carolina to-day is we have too much politics in our business and too little business in our politics. As we said in last week's issue, the need of North Carolina at this time is more development. This means more capital and development means more production, this means more labor employed, this means more mouths to feed, this means more railroads to carry off the products of these enterprises. All of this must be done by corporations.—Ex.

We agree with our contemporary, and would add that any discrimination against corporations, as such, is worse than unwise; it is nonsensical. We must remember that the corporations are not necessarily trusts, though all trusts are corporations. In this day and generation industrial and corporate development are synonomous and discrimination against one means discrimination against the other.

Last Friday Senator Pritchard delivered a pertinent address in the Senate on the subject of elections in North Carolina. We will have something to say in regard to the same in our next issue.

Congress has decided that we wont have to lick stamps on checks, notes and conveyances after the 1st of July next. It will put us in fine shape to celebrate the 4th.

Our State Legislature still continues to occupy itself with private bills and idle talk.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Are you nervous?
Are you completely exhausted?
Do you suffer every month?
If you answer "yes" to any of these questions, you have ills which Wine of Cardui cures. Do you appreciate what perfect health would be to you? After taking Wine of Cardui, thousands like you have realized it. Nervous strain, loss of sleep, cold or indigestion starts menstrual disorders that are not noticeable at first, but day by day steadily grow into troublesome complications. Wine of Cardui, used just before the menstrual period, will keep the female system in perfect condition. This medicine is taken quietly at home. There is nothing like it to help women enjoy good health. It costs only $1 to test this remedy, which is endorsed by 1,000,000 cured women.
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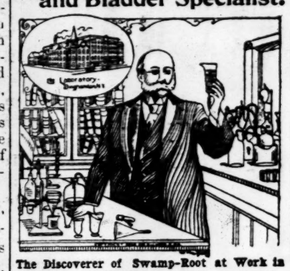

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NOTICE! NOTICE!

United States Marshal's Sale.
Eastern District of N. C.

E. S. Willey Libelant, against The steamer "D K. Neal," her engines, boilers, tackle, apparel and furniture

Pursuant to a Writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, I shall on Saturday, the 16th day of March, 1901, sell to the highest bidder for Cash, the steamer "D. K. Neal, her engines, boilers, tackle, apparel and furniture. Time of sale 12 o'clock m. Place of sale E. S. Willey's Ship Railways, Elizabeth City, N. C.

This the 28th day of February, 1901.
H. C. DOCKERY, U. S. Marshal.
Per CHAS. A. BANKS, Deputy U. S. Marshal.

N. G. GRANDY & CO.

COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS.
Agents for American Fertilizer Co's. HIGH CLASS
FERTILIZERS.

Buyers of Cotton Seed. Dealers in Cotton Seed Meal and Hulls, Hay, Corn and Oats.

REFERENCES: Citizen's Bank, First National Bank.

SCHOONER FOR SALE

I will sell the schooner R. D. Bateman for $550.00. She is 29 tons gross, 20 net. Good sailor. Excellent dredger.

J. D. STILLMAN,
Elizabeth City, - - - N. C.
fe7 2m

NOTICE!

To the Public:

We take this method of informing our patrons and the public generally, that we have recently moved our buggy business into the spacious new brick building of Kramer Bros. & Co., near Poindexter Creek bridge, Nos. 60 and 62 Poindexter Street, Elizabeth City, N. C. This building was erected especially for us to meet the demands of our increasing business.

We wish to express to our patrons and the public generally our most sincere thanks for their liberal patronage, and in soliciting a continuance of the same, desire to impress upon them the fact that our buggies are **hand made.** They are made of the best material by the best skilled labor. Our buggy bodies are made here and put together with the best Noodle glue and steel screws, The panels will not burst off as those of factory made buggies do. The wheels we use are of a high grade, and will not dish all out of shape as we cut our tires to fit the wood and heat them to shrink them on.

We do not believe in the cold tire system practiced by large manufacturers, which frequently either upsets or breaks the spokes inside the hub. We use the best steel axles, tires, etc., that can be made. In our buggy tops we use the best machine buff whole stock leather for side quarters and back stays, cushions and backs, a good grade of head lining and the best rubber we can find on the market. We will state however that we have been imposed upon by some rubber dealers, who put off some inferior curtain goods upon us that would not stand hard service and caused much complaint from some of our customers. Whenever complaint was made we replaced old curtains with new ones. We are now remedying that trouble by using the best curtain goods that are on the market. We use no split leather or imitations in our new buggies.

Our painting is simply superb. We use none but the very best paints and varnishes that are on the market in our paint shops, and have as skilled painters as can be found anywhere.

We paint in the old way that gives durability and beauty. We have not adopted the new method of painting resorted to by manufacturers of low priced buggies, of painting them in three days. This paint stands about as long as it takes to put it on.

We, however, keep factory made buggies in stock, which we sell very cheap.

We also keep in stock a full line of **Buggy Harness, Whips, Robes, Spreads,** and such other articles of merchandise as pertain to the buggy business, which we sell at a very small profit.

We make Surreys, Phaetons, Horse Carts, Road Carts, wide tire Beach Carts, Drays, Delivery wagons, Buckboards, and in fact every kind of riding vehicle that is used in this country.

We make rep ir work a specialty.

We desire the public to understand that we do **strictly first class work** in every branch of our business. We guarantee satisfaction to our customers. We invite our friends to call and examine our goods We again thank them for their liberal patronage and very respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

The Eliz. City Buggy Co.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
Feb. 12. 60 and 62 Poindexter St.

1900.

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN A. McCALL, President.

Total Insurance in Force, $1,200,000,000

Held by over 500,000 Policy-holders who ARE the Company and who ALONE receive the PROFITS of the Company.

Nos. 346 & 348 Broadway, New York, December 31, 1900.

THIS COMPANY announces that it has insured during the year 1900, 125,000 individuals in the sum of over

232 MILLION DOLLARS

of insurance on which the first premiums have been paid to the Company in cash. This is

30 MILLION DOLLARS

more new insurance than the Company placed in 1899, and the Company now has over

1200 MILLION DOLLARS

of paid for insurance in force, which is over

140 MILLION DOLLARS

more Paid for insurance in force than it had a year ago. These results have been accomplished at a lower expense ratio than even that of 1899.

DURING the year the Company has paid in death losses on the lives of over 4,000 policy holders, more than

12 MILLION DOLLARS.

During the year the Company has paid to its living policy holders in maturing policies and other cash benefits, over

$10,800,000.00.

During the year the Company has loaned direct to 12,680 of its policy holders, on the sole security of their policies, upwards of

$5,500,000.00,

at 5 per cent. interest, without fee or other charge.

During the year the Company has paid to its policy holders in dividends over

$2,860,000.00,

which was more than was paid in 1899.

For further information address

The New-York Life Ins. Agency,

Carolinian Bldg. Box B. Elizabeth City. N. C.

S. B. MILLER & CO.

Wholesale Commission Dealers in all ——Kinds Of——
Fresh Fish,

No. 7, Fulton Fish Market,
New York.

Samuel B. Miller,
Clarence G. Miller.

Special attention given to the sale of NORTH CAROLNA SHAD.

Stationary and Stencils, with shipping mark, forwarded upon application. We employ no agent.

WILLIS H. ROGERS

Wholesale Commission

FISH DEALER
106 FULTON MARKET,
New York

orth Carolina Shad a Specialty.
tencils furnished at a moments notic

REFERENCE:—Banks and other finan cials when required Stencil furn ished at the Home Office at a mo ment's notice.

A. W. HAFF

Successor to
Lanphear & Haff,
Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish Lobsters

Etc., Etc

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NEW YORK.

North Carolina Shad a Specialty.
Agents.

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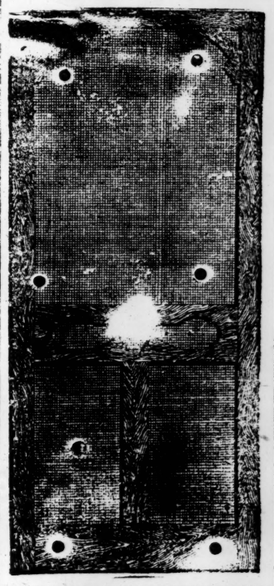

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Kramer Bros & Co.

MANUFACTURERS.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

NEW-YORK TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Published Monday, Wednesday and Friday, as in reality a fine, fresh, every - other - day Daily, giving the latest news on days of issue, and covering news of the other three. It contains all important foreign cable news which appears in THE DAILY TRIBUNE of same date, also Domestic and Foreign Correspondence, Short Stories, Elegant Half-Tone Illustrations, Humorous Items, Industrial information, Fashion Notes, Agricultural Matters and Comprehensive and Reliable Financial and Market reports.

Regular subscription price $1.50 year. We furnish it with the North Carolinian for $2.00 per year.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

Published on Thursday any known for nearly sixty years in every part of the United States as a National Family Newspaper of the highest class, for farmers and villagers. It contains all the most important general news of THE DAILY TRIBUNE up to hour of going to press, an Agricultural Department of the highest order, has entertaining reading for every member of the family, old and young. Market Reports which are accepted as authority by farmers and country merchants, and is clean, up to date, it, orestling and instructive.

Regular subscription price $1.00 year. We furnish it with the North Carolinian for $1 25 per year.

Send all orders to the North Carolinian, Eliz. City N C

Taking Turkish, Vapor, or Medicated Baths.

All the luxuries of a HOT SPRINGS in your own HOME for THREE CENTS each. They are RESTFUL and REFRESHING, GIVES POWER TO RESIST COLD. Our new and improved THERMAL BATH CABINETS are AUTOMATICALLY generated, so easy a child may safely operate it, drinking water and steam in it WITHOUT AN ASSISTANT. Our Cabinet Baths produce perfect HEALTH, CLEANLINESS, VIGOR and BEAUTY. Will cure RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Colds, La Grippe, and Malaria. PHYSICIANS recommended them for WOMAN'S TROUBLE, Kidney and Skin Diseases. Thermal Baths purify the blood, invigorate and tone the entire system by opening the SEVERAL MILLION PORES OF THE SKIN, and expelling through them all impurity by profuse PERSPIRATION; ALL OF THE IMPURE SALTS, ACIDS, AND POISONOUS MATTER which, if retained, cause disease, and sickness and pain. [illegible] PRICES $6.00 to $[illegible] for our Catalogue before buying a Bath Cabinet. We want enterprising [illegible] to receive an EVERY WHERE. Exclusive territory [illegible]

Standard Bath Cabinet Co., Toledo, Ohio.

POPULAR PUBLICATIONS—POPULAR PRICES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE has for nearly sixty years been recognized as the People's National Family Newspaper, for farmers and villagers. Its splendid Agricultural Department, its reliable market reports, recognized authority throughout the country; its fashion notes, its Science and Mechanics Department, its fascinating short stories, etc., etc., render it indispensable in every family. **Regular subscription price, $1.00 per year.**

NEW-YORK TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE published on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, is a complete up to date daily newspaper, three days in the week, with all important news of the other four days. Profusely illustrated, and filled with interesting reading for all who wish to keep in close touch with news of the nation and world. **Regular subscription price, $1.50 per year.**

In connection with The Tribune we offer to those who desire to secure the best magazines, illustrated weeklies and agricultural journals, the following splendid inducements:

	Regular Price.	With Weekly Tribune, One Year.	With Tri-Weekly Tribune, One Year.
North American Review, New York City	$5.00	$5.00	$5.50
Harper's Magazine, New York City	4.00	4.00	4.50
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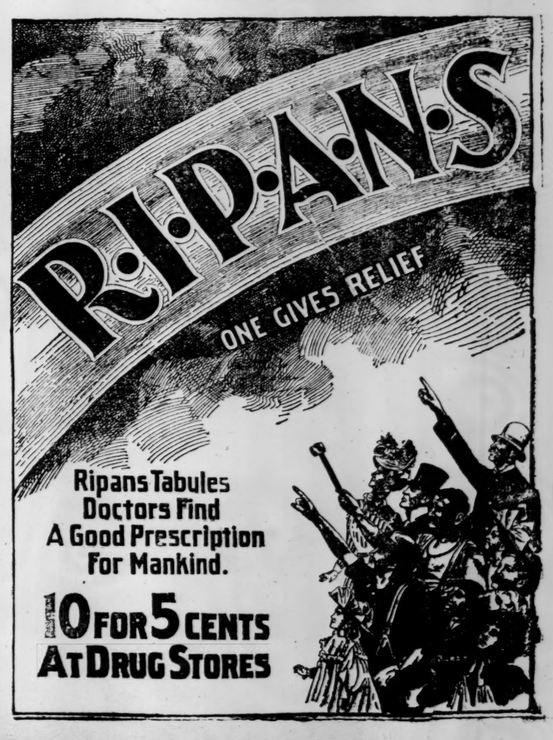
Munsey's Magazine, New York City	1.00	1.25	1.85
Success, New York City	1.00	1.10	1.75
Ledger Monthly, New York City	1.00	1.20	1.75
Puck, New York City	5.00	5.00	5.50
Judge, New York City	5.00	5.00	5.50
Leslie's Weekly, New York City	4.00	4.00	4.50
Review of Reviews, New York City	2.50	2.50	2.75
Scribner's Magazine, New York City	3.00	3.50	3.00
American Agriculturist, New York City	1.00	1.25	1.85
Rural New Yorker, New York City	1.00	1.25	1.75
Cosmopolitan Magazine, Irvington, N. Y	1.00	1.25	1.90
Country Gentleman, Albany, N. Y	2.00	2.00	2.50
Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Penn	.50	1.00	1.50
Lippincott's Magazine, Philadelphia, Penn	3.00	3.00	3.50
Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass	1.75	2.25	2.50
Farm and Home, Springfield, Mass	.50	1.00	1.50
New England Homestead, Springfield, Mass	1.00	1.25	1.85
Good Housekeeping, Springfield, Mass	1.00	1.00	1.65
Farm, Field and Fireside, Chicago, Ill	1.00	1.00	1.65
Orange Judd Farmer, Chicago, Ill	1.00	1.25	1.85
Epitomist, Indianapolis, Ind	.50	1.00	1.50
Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, Ohio	.60	1.00	1.65
Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich	.60	1.00	1.75
Farm and Fireside, Springfield, Ohio	.50	1.00	1.50
Farm News, Springfield, Ohio	.50	1.00	1.50
Home and Farm, Louisville, Ky	.50	1.00	1.60
The Farmer, St. Paul, Minn	.50	1.00	1.55
Tribune Almanac, 1901	.50	1.00	1.00

Please send cash with order.

Those wishing to subscribe for more than one of the above publications in connection with The Tribune may remit at publishers' regular prices.

Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York City.



Removed

We have moved into a store on Poindexter St., near and on the same side as the Post Office.

HATHAWAY'S,

The Jewelers.

AND OPTICIANS.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor: T. B. Wilson; Aldermen: M. N. Sawyer, I. C. Commander, J. L. Sawyer, J. B. Flora, B. F. Spence, W. H. Weatherly and Bryant Freeman; Clerk and Tax Collector, R. A. Commander; Treasurer, J. B. Forebee; Chief of Police, W. C. Dawson with A. C. Bell and P. H. Ives as Assistants; Attorney, J. B. Leigh; Street Commissioner, J. F. Weeks; Fire Commissioners, Jas. Richardson, Dr A. F. Aydlett Health Officer

Collector of Customs—Palemon Joh.

Postmaster—Elizabeth C. Pool.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts.

CHURCHES.

Methodist: R. C. Beaman pastor; Baptist, C. W. Duke, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, Rector; Presbyterian, H. W. White, pastor.

Methodist Episcopal on Pearl street: Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. W. S. Pitch, pastor.

Church of Christ, M. Pittman pastor, services in Court House, every Sunday morning and night.

COLORED—Methodist, W. L. Clayton, pastor Corner Stone, Z. H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch M. W. Norman, pastor; St. Philip, W. J. Heritage rector; St. Stephen, W. Arterbridge pastor; Antioch, Presbyterian, S. P. Smith, pastor

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317 Dr. J. B. Grigg, W. M.; D. A. L. Pendleton, S. W.; W. C. Glover, J. W.; C. C. Barnard, S. D.; W. M. Mann J. D.; B. F. Spence, Treas.; J. A. Hooper Secretary; E. F. Sawyer, Chaplain; Louis Selig and H. Gray, Stewards; L. C. Oakley, Tiler, Meets at and 3d Tuesday nights.

Talula Encampment No. 8; J. P. Simpson, C. P.; P. D. Twiddy, S. W.; T. T. Whitehead, H. P.; H. H. Hayman, J. W.; H. O. Hill, Scribe; G. W. Twiddy, Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge No. 14; J. P. Simpson, N. G.; W. F. Keaton, V. G.; H. O. Hill, Recording Secretary; E. E. Black, Financial Secretary; G. W. Twiddy, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum, Tiber Creek Council No. 1209 H. O. Hill, Regent; D. A. Morgan, Vice Regent; C. Guirkin, Orator; W. H. Zoeller, Secretary F. M. Cook, Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer Meets every 1st and 3d Monday nights.

Knights of Honor; R. B. White, Dictator; J. H. Engle, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter; T. B. Wilson, Finance Reporter; W. J. Trafton, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 4th Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; A. C. Garrett Sachem; E. F. Sawyer sr. Sagamore; F. G. Thompson, jr. Sagamore; Wesley Williams' Prophet; W. Ben Goodwin, Chief of Records, R. B. White, K. of W. Meet every Thursday night.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: Geo. M. Scott, chairman; S. N. Morgan, Thomas E. Fulmer, George D. Sherlock and W. J. F. Spence; Standard Keeper, R. B. White. J. F. Newbold, keeper of Alms House.

Sheriff, Nathan G. Grandy; Superior Court Clerk, W. Barney Jennings; Register of Deeds, J. C. Spence; Treasurer, W. A. Foster; Supervisor S. L. Sheep; Board of Education: J. C. Commander, Charles Reid and E. V. Davenport; Coroner, Dr Isaiah Fearing; County Physician, Dr A. F. Aydlett, Surveyor, J. C. Perry.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.
Atlantic Collegiate Institute, S. L. Sheep, Prest.
Select School, I. N. Tillett, Principal.
State Colored Normal, P. W. Moore, Principal.

For

10cts

To Your Son.

READ

our unparalelled offer.

To advertise our popular clothing house we make the following offer:

To any boy 10 years of age or under who can construct the largest number of words out of our firm name we will present, for the nominal price of 10 cents, a

$5.00

Suit of Clothes

selected at his own choice from our mammoth and varied stock.

This is a proposition made in good faith.

Offer open until Easter.

TATEM, MANN & CO.,

CLOTHIERS.

No. 37 Main St. Eliz, City, N. C.

The North Carolinian.

Thursday, March 7, 1901.

VOX POVERTY.

Behold me
Oh ye
Who hunger after gold,
Or to be the mold
Of fashion;
Who have a passion
To own all
They can of this big, round ball,
Called Earth;
Ye, to whom the dearth
Of anything is gall
And wormwood; say,
Get onto me,
I'm Poverty;
And I am gay
While you are glum;
By gum,
My money doesn't bother me,
And my brain isn't sore in the exercise
Of chasing around to find a prize
Of investment paying ten per cent.
On stocks or bonds or houses to rent;
And I'm not ugly and sour and blue
Because I have got a million or two
That doesn't bring in a revenue
As large as I think it ought; and I
Ain't frightened to death for fear I may die
And lose what I've got,
No no, I am not
That kind at all,
And I don't scare at a fire alarm,
For I've got nothing that fire will harm;
And panics don't bother;
And mobs don't curse
At the size of my purse;
I don't get drowned
From the deck of a yacht,
And crashs ain't after me
For what I have got;
And a horse doesn't fall
And break my neck,
And nobody forges my name to a check.
I don't over-eat
Enough to kill,
And kick like a steer
At a doctor's bill;
And I don't wear my nerves
To a frazzle
Trying to shine in the social dazzle,
With an income less
By a thousand or so
Than the outgo is
To maintain the show.
The trusts
May bust
And the Octopus may
Be peremptorily and permanently chased away,
But it's nothing to me,
For I have a kind of security
That nothing can shake,
And I'll be on deck
If the whole darned shooting-match
Goes to wreck.
Oh, I've got a snap,
And my peace of mind
Is as much to me
As the other kind
Get out of their money;
And why should I care
About rents and rates?
They don't charge admission
At the Pearly Gates.

—Everybody's Magazine.

THROUGH OUR SPECTACLES

See change in Railroad schedule.

Note Tatem, Mann & Co's. new ad. They are strictly up-to-date.

Zoeller is up-to-date on all Photographic work. Give him a call.

H. W. Collins has been appointed post master at Adair, Gates county, vice R. W. Hayes, removed.

Don't forget when you want your Picture made Zoeller has moved to Cor. Main and Poindexter St.

A new post office has been established at Salvo, Dare county, and K. R. Pugh has been appointed Postmaster.

Court at Currituck this week. His Honor Oliver H. Allen, of Kinston, presiding. He will hold Camden Court next week.

A car-load of the famous Early Houlton Rose potatoes just received at Love, Evans & Co's. A word to the wise Mr. Purchaser.

Mrs. Laura O. Mitchell has opened a first-class boarding house on Road St. near Main. Nicely furnished rooms and excellent table.

Bill heads, note heads, and general job work. Best workman in the city. Moderate prices. Prompt attention. The CAROLINIAN office.

It is reported that the Dismal Swamp is again on fire at several points and probably much valuable peaty soil and timber will again be destroyed.

If you have a picture to enlarge Zoeller can save you money. Now on corner Main and Poindexter St.

The progressive, wide-awake, up-to-date merchant is the one who advertises. Look around you in the community and see if it is not so.

The gentleman who came into this office purposely to state that King Edward was a Norwegian, because he is a VIIIKing, met with a cold exterior.—Ex.

Mr. W. M. Webb, of Morehead City, has been tendered the position of Oyster Commissioner and has accepted it. It history repeats itself the aforesaid gentleman will find that he has no easy berth.

Love, Evans & Co. have opened up their well stocked Grocery in the Aydlett Building. It will be well worth your while to call upon them. The firm members are able and energetic gentlemen, well known in the community, and we prophesy for them the success which they merit.

Chief Justice Furches and Judge Douglas, of the Supreme Court, are to be represented by able counsel in the impeachment trial before the Senate. Ex-Governor T. J. Jarvis, C. M. Cook, F. H. Busbee and Ex-Judge W. P. Bynum have been retained to appear in the trial for the judges.

Will Judges Furches and Douglas, against whom have been preferred a charge of high crimes and misdemeanors, be convicted or acquitted when tried at the bar of the Senate? This is the question that people are asking each other and it is a very important one. There are fifty members of the Senate, and eleven of them are Republicans or Populists, and it requires a two-thirds vote to convict. When it is recollected that only once in a statehood of North Carolina has a person so high in office been impeached, the seriousness of this charge may be understood. Some members take the ground that since impeachment proceedings have been begun, they should vote to impeach, provided there is sufficient evidence. The remark is often heard that if it is found that the judges overstepped their right they ought to be punished. All this suggests the idea that the institution of the cases was a mistake. The power of impeachment as suggested by Representative Whitaker of Guilford, is discretionary and not obligatory. That is, if the Legislature thinks it unnecessary to institute impeachment proceedings, they are not bound to do so, even if the offence has been flagrant. But in the case the guilt is doubtful and there is no crying need or any other kind of necessity for impeachment; hence the evils that are sure to result from either a conviction or an acquittal might have been avoided by not bringing the prosecution up at all. The position taken in this paragraph that impeachment is not obligatory on the members of the Legislature, even if the facts are such as to give reasonable cause for it is substantiated by Judge Connor in his position. He admitted that the judges might be legally impeached, but thinks it not necessary. It is no love for Republicans or sympathy for the judges that makes one prefer that the prosecution had not begun, but the welfare and peace of the State.—Monroe Journal.

Disquieting reports come from the South that in many cotton mills in that part of the country young children are required to work excessive hours. An effort to regulate this matter properly by law was defeated recently in South Carolina. Perhaps there may not be many such cases among our Southern friends. There should not be, and every Southern State should pass laws which will protect its children in the mills as carefully as the mill children of New York and New-England are protected.—New York Tribune.

Our northern contemporary is right. The regulation of child factory labor demands attention, and there is a strong sentiment in our State making for such regulation.

A contemporary puts the following pertinent question, which, in the light of conditions that are, may well give pause for consideration:

"Has not the time arrived when a newspaper or an individual may speak what he believes to be the truth without being proscribed, and forced into silence? The time was, perhaps, when the exigencies of the times demanded that a man should not say what in his heart he believed. But we thought that day had passed."

There are to be sixteen judicial districts. We give the First District division with the number of weeks of court allotted to each county:

Currituck	2
Camden	2
Pasquotank	6
Chowan	2
Perquimans	2
Washington	2
Gates	2
Tyrrell	2
Dare	2
Hyde	2
Beaufort	10
	34

LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this morning at 6:23 and will set to-night at 6:01.—Pleasant weather, says the man in the tower, until the 12th. Then we may look out for storms.—Mr. D. O. Newberry, of Columbia was in the city during the week.—The machinery for Lowry's Shirt Factory, to be located in the Old Albemarle House, is beginning to arrive, and the sundry bales and boxes are being stored preparatory to their final installment. The enterprise is expected to begin operations about the middle of May. It will add another to the town's wealth-producers.—Our local merchants are laying in their supply of spring goods, and evidently expect a busy season. Mr. J. T. McCabe of McCabe & Grice, Mr. C. W. Burrus of the Fair, Mr. Thos. Jones of the new firm of Jones, Raper & Co., and Mr. Moses Weisel have returned from their semi-annual purchasing trips in the North. Mr. R. J. Mitchell of the Bee Hive left Saturday on the same mission. Elizabeth City is the commercial emporium of the district and is recognized as such. The purchasers of the Albemarle section can find all their wants catered to right here in Betsy-town. It is not necessary for them to go to the expense of wandering to far-off Norfolk. We ask that the N. & S. give special rates, round trip tickets, to our little city at least once a week. It will stimulate trade and travel and our town deserves some recognition at their hands. We will have more to say on this matter anon.—Our churches are giving novel entertainments these days. We note a recent masque given on upper Road St., where the fair damsels came armed with hatchets, *a la* Carrie Nation, and thus terrified the masculines present into "shelling out" liberally. A Baptist Chapel was the beneficiary. Our friends of the Methodist persuasion, not to be outdone, immediately announced a "measuring party." Each attendant was taxed according to the stand he took in the world. So much per foot and inch. The little man is said to have worn a large grin on that occasion.—The 22nd of February poet furnishes the following belated squib:

If all the trees were cherry trees,
And all the parents were unwise
Enough to present hatchets to
Each boy of George's size,
It would be tough on every one
Who is fond of cherry pies.

—Our recent prognostication is finding its present unfortunate realization. The Elizabeth City Cotton Mill is forced to now run on two-thirds time. The economic principles involved in our foreign trade relations are at last receiving local emphasis. When the American flag is seen in every foreign port the closing of one market will not so affect us.—We note an excellent article from the pen of the able head of our Public School, Prof. W. M. Hinton, as a recent contribution to the Raleigh Post. It is an earnest plea for legislative liberality toward public education.—A number of citizens attended the inauguration at Washington Monday. Among the number we note the following names: I. M. Meekins, Esq., Geo. W. Cobb, Mr. Martin Fearing, Mr. Weyland Hayes, Miss Dollie Freeman and Miss Sadie Fearing. By the way, we wonder if the aforesaid Weyland was especially bent on seeing the President. Rumor says not.—Hathaway Bros., our enterprising jewelers, are soon to occupy more commodious quarters in the Baxter Bld. near the Hotel Central. Mr. E. J. Stone, of Norfolk, it is reported, will occupy their present stand, when vacated, as a drug store. From the number of local apothecary shops which have their signs out there should be no dearth of physic in our burg.—

Oh, yes, I am a Southern girl and glory in the name,
I boast of it with greater pride than glittering wealth and fame;
I envy not the northern girl her robes of beauty rare,
Tho diamonds deck her snowy neck and pearls bespread her hair.

—We understand that John Uri Loyd, the author of "Stringtown on the Pike," offers $50 to the person who will supply evidence to establish the name of the author of the poem, the first verse of which is given above. Its up to our local blue-stockings.—Mr. David Whitehurst has associated himself with Fulmer & Co. in the capacity of salesman.—Mrs. Newton Underwood of New Castle, Pa., is in the city on a brief visit to her old home and is cordially welcomed by her many friends here. The Cemetery Society meets at the residence of Mrs. I. N. Tillet on upper Church St, this afternoon at 4:30.—Mr. Walter Old has accepted a position with a well known lumber firm of Wilmington this State. He leaves for that city on the 15th.—The season of Lent now lays a subduing hand on light frivolity.—The Rev. C. W. Duke of the Baptist church is delivering a series of sermons on the subject of "Soul-Winning." His efforts are being largely attended, and are well spoken of.—Miss Halfpenny, who has been visiting Mrs. N. R. Zimmerman on Pennsylvania Avenue, has returned to her home in Louisburg, Penn.—The walls of the new building of Mr. B. F. White, hardware merchant, are rapidly rising on the site of his old stand on Main St.—The editor acknowledges a very pleasant visit on Saturday from Mr. Charles Adams of Nixonton. He came South from South Dakota about three years ago. We found him to be an entertaining gentleman.—With regret we chronicle the death of Mr. James Simons, one of our city's popular young men, at his home on Burgess St., Tuesday afternoon, the 5th. He was the victim of consumption from which he has been a long-time sufferer. Mr. Simons was connected, before his serious illness, with the Blades Lumber Co., of this city. He leaves a wife and little daughter.—Dr. W. J Lumsden, who has been invalided with a sprained ankle, is, we are pleased to note, rapidly convalescing.—A burglary is reported from the 1st Ward Sunday evening. A negro has since been apprehended, we understand, identified and bound over to the Superior Court charged with the crime.—Mr. Horace Rooker, whose accident we reported last week, as the result of the able minsitrations of his attending physician, Dr J. E. Wood, is able once more to be out on the streets.—Moses Weisel, our enterprising merchant, is now located at his commodious stand in the new Brown Bldg.—We note the death on the 28th of Capt. Wm. Jerrells, a well known skipper of this city While fishing alone in mid-stream in the waters in the neighborhood of Nixonton he was taken violently ill. His boat drifted slowly to shore. When discovered he was past recovery.—We are to get our $100,000 for the Public Building, we understand.—Marriages during the week: Miss Mattie Long to John Bateman; Miss Dilla Harris to Benjamin Bray, all of Pasquotank and Miss Evvie Webb to T. C. Hendrick of Edenton.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

FULMER & CO.

SOME THINGS GOOD TO EAT.

Note the good things to eat now on hand at our store: Finest Hams and Breakfast Bacon, Heinz's Mince meat Preserves and Apple-butter, New Raisins and Turkish layer Figs; Largest assortment of Canned Meats, Salmon and Sardines, Imported Olive Oil, Extra quality Canned Fruits and Vegetables such as Peaches, Plums, Pears, Pineapple, Apricots and White Cherries, Extra fine Sugar Corn, French Peas, Tomatoes, Beans, Rhubarb and Succotash; also, neat variety of Cereal and Health Foods, Oatmeal, Wheatflakes and Breakfast Foods.

We have the choicest Blended Coffees, Pennsylvania Buckwheat Flour, Vermont Maple Syrup and the very Finest Creamery Butter.

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M. B. Culpepper. J. B. Culpepper

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Groceries

Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.

We keep on hand the best selected Groceries, Confectionaries and Fruits. Country Produce bought and sold.

Free delivery of goods to any part of the city.

Phone 58. E. City, N. C.

OUR COLORED PEOPLE.

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

There were two or three deaths in our community during the past week.

Mrs. Charity Scott, who has been in the city for a few days, returned to Philadelphia this week.

Prof P. W. Moore returned Monday from a brief trip to Raleigh in the interest of the Normal and education generally.

Mrs. Elizabeth Turner and family left last Friday for Rockville, Md., where they will in the future reside.

Mrs. L. E. Riddick who has charge of a school near Salem will close tomorrow.

Pasquotank County Teachers' Association meets in the Normal Building Saturday morning. An interesting feature of the program will be a study of Poe, conducted by Principal J. H. M. Butler.

COMFORTABLE HOMES.

Desirable locations, for rent or sale, easy terms to reliable parties. Apply to R. P Jenkins, Eliz. City, N. C.

Candy Cathartic **Cascarets** **CURE CONSTIPATION**

Regulate liver and bowels, cure sick headache, never sicken, weaken or gripe. Eat 'em like candy. 10c, 25c, 50c. All druggists. Samples free. Address STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

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Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders are promptly filled.

All coal is screened before leaving a yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

P. W. MELICK

WE have secured the Heywood-Wakefield Co's. line. It is the most complete and extensive on the market, and embodies all the good old ideas used by other manufacturers, as well as the new ideas which they will copy next year.

The Heywood Baby Carriages are the Standard.

Others try to equal them, and confess their superiority by saying—"As good as Heywoods."

Go-Carts **Baby Carriages**

The improvements this year to be found, only on Heywood Carriages are—short wheel bases—making carriages easier to handle. Patent wheel locks, no nuts to run off and get lost. Rubber Hub Tips, will not mar walls or furniture. All metal gears Enamel Finishes.

Go-Carts are greatly improved, and are convertable into carriages in a moment. That the advantages are appreciated is proven by the number in use.

SEE THE HEYWOOD BABY CARRIAGES before buying.

P. W. MELICK

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Cures a Cough or Cold at once. Conquers Croup, Whooping-Cough, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Grippe and Consumption. Mothers praise it. Doctors prescribe it. Quick, sure results. Get only Dr. Bull's! Price, 25 cents. Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. Fifty pills, 10 cts. Trial box, 5 cts.

DO YOU?

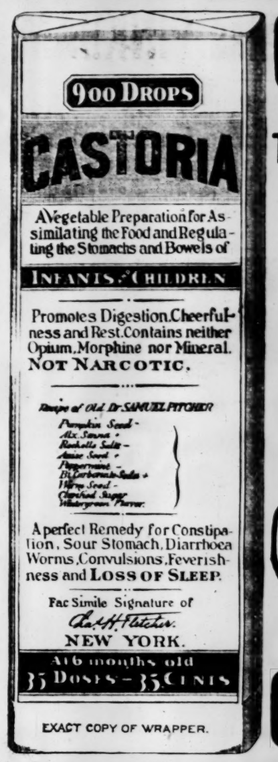
Do you live to eat, or eat to live? It makes no difference. In either case you want the best and the best is what we have. Our

MAMMOTH GROCERY

recently opened and stocked with the choicest and most assorted line of goods ever exhibited in this city, is now supplying every housekeeping want. Get the proof of the pudding by giving us a call.

LOVE, EVANS & Co.,

WATER ST. (No. 32 and 34.) ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.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CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Standard

Pharmacy

New Store. New Fixtures.

DEPOT FOR

DRUGS, MEDICINES and TOILET ARTICLES.

Choicest line of

CIGARS

In the City.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

POINDEXTER ST. (NEAR CENTRAL HOTEL.)

New Store

Poindexter Street, one door North of Post Office.

The growing trade of our

GROCERY

business, both Wholesale and Retail, demanded greater accomodations. Come and see us at our new stand.

W. J. WOODLEY,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

REMOVAL SALE!

MOSES WEISEL

Entire

$27,000

Worth of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes and Furnishings in the hands of Wood Bros, New York's greatest known manipulators, with strict orders to sacrifice without delay. Stores a complete Mass

WE MUST VACATE AT ONCE!

Mens Fall Suits, $10.00 kind $6.74.
500 pieces Calico, 6c kind, now 4cts.
200 Boys Suits, $3.00 kind, now $1.97.
25c Dress Goods, now 14cts.
$1.50 Mens Hats, now 69cts.
Ladies $1.50 shoes, to move 98c.
Men's Pants $1.00 kind, look 49c.

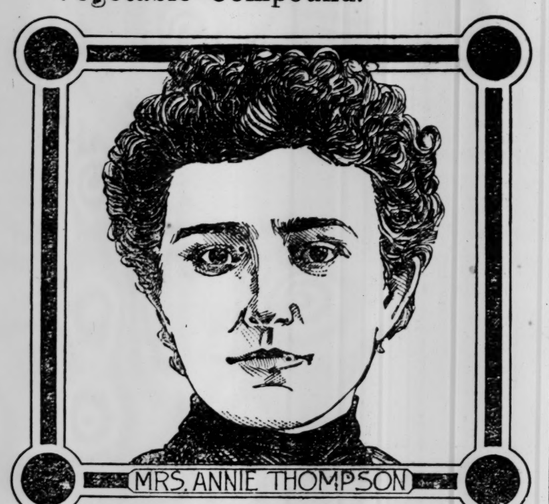
SALE NOW GOING ON!

MOSES WEISEL

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

THANKFUL TO MRS. PINKHAM

Letters Proving Positively that there is No Medicine for Woman's Ills Equal to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



(ALL LETTERS ARE PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL PERMISSION.)

"I cannot say enough in regard to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has done me more good than all the doctors. I have been troubled with female weakness in its worst form for about ten years. I had leucorrhœa and was so weak that I could not do my housework.

I also had falling of the womb and inflammation of the womb and ovaries, and at menstrual periods I suffered terribly. At times my back would ache very hard. I could not lift anything or do any heavy work; was not able to stand on my feet long at a time. My husband spent hundreds of dollars for doctors but they did me no good. My husband's sister wrote what the Vegetable Compound had done for her, and wanted me to try it, but I did not then think it would do me any good. After a time, I concluded to try it, and I can truly say it does all that is claimed for it. Ten bottles of the Vegetable Compound and seven packages of Sanative Wash have made a new woman of me. I have had no womb trouble since taking the fifth bottle. I weigh more than I have in years; can do all my own housework, sleep well, have a good appetite, and now feel that life is worth living. I owe all to **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** I feel that it has saved my life and would not be without it for anything. I am always glad to recommend it to all my sex, for I know if they will follow Mrs. Pinkham's directions, they will be cured."

Gratefully yours, MRS. ANNIE THOMPSON, South Hot Springs, Ark.

CHANGE OF LIFE.

"I was taken sick five years ago with 'The Grippe,' and had a relapse and was given up by the doctor and my friends. Change of Life began to work on me. I flowed very badly until a year ago, then my stomach and lungs got so bad, I suffered terribly; the blood went up in my lungs and stomach, and I vomited it up. I could not eat scarcely anything. I cannot tell what I suffered with my head. My husband got me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and before I had taken half of it I began to improve, and to-day I am another woman. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine has saved my life. I cannot praise it enough."

M. A. DENSON, Millport, N.Y.

PROFUSE PERIODS.

"I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound about 3 months ago, and cannot express the wonderful good it has done me. Menstruations were so profuse as to leave me very weak for some time after. Was also troubled with leucorrhœa, tired feeling, bearing down sensation, pain across the back and thighs. I felt as though there was a heavy weight in my stomach all the time. I have taken two bottles of the medicine, and now have better health than I have had for four years."

MRS. LIZZIE DICKSON HODGE, Avalon, Ohio.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

A Musical Typewriter.

One of the most interesting of recent inventions is the musical typewriter. It does not play music, but writes it, the keyboard being an arrangement of musical characters instead of ordinary letters. The mechanism is in most respects similar to that of the everyday typewriter.

The sheet of paper on which the music is to be written is printed beforehand with the lines of the staff, and, by pressing one of the buttons, the musical character desired may be made to assume its place on the line wanted, so as to stand for the proper note or other mark. Full notes, half notes, quarter notes and sixteenth notes appear on the keys, as well as the signs for sharps and flats.

In writing music, the operator first prints the clef mark, and then the arrangement of sharps and flats which indicates the key in which the piece is written. Chords are formed by putting the component notes together, one after another, but in a vertical line on the staff. It is all very simple, but, as may easily be realized, this kind of typewriter requires special expertness and a good deal of practice. It is likely to be of more value in copying than in actual composing. — Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

There are now less than 300 muzzle-loading guns used in the British Army.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Safest, surest cure for all throat and lung troubles. People praise it. Doctors prescribe it. Quick, sure results. Refuse substitutes. Get Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

LIBBY'S EXTRACT of BEEF

Made without regard to economy. We use the best beef, get all the essence from it, and concentrate it to the uttermost.

In an ounce of our extract there is all the nutrition of many pounds of beef. To get more nutriment to the ounce is impossible. Few extracts have as much.

Our booklet, "How to Make Good Things to Eat," tells many ways to use beef extract. It gives recipes for lunches and the chafing dish. Send your address for it.

LIBBY, McNEILL & LIBBY Chicago

FREY'S VERMIFUGE The children's tonic, cures of WORMS. Removes them effectually and without pain. 60 years' record of success. It is *the* remedy for all worm troubles. Entirely vegetable. 25 cts. at druggists, country stores or by mail.

E. & S. FREY, Baltimore, Md

GREGORY SEEDS Sold under three guarantees. Catalogue free. J. J. H. Gregory & Son, Marblehead, Mass.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS.—NYNU 9

25 CTS. **PISO'S CURE FOR** CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. **CONSUMPTION** 25 CTS.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

Women Workers in France.

A recent volume treating of the work of women in France gives this table of women workers in that country: Physicians, 450; authors, 519; artists and sculptresses, 3500; singers and actresses, 3600; nurses, 13,000; milliners, 30,000; Government employes, 50,000; members of religious orders, 95,000; teachers, 100,000; in business houses, 245,000; land owners, 500,000; factory girls, 575,000; domestic servants, 650,000; seamstresses, 950,000; farm laborers, 2,700,000.

There Is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

People in Honolulu indulge in a beverage known as "swipes." It is the native beer of Hawaii, and is a dangerous concoction. The principal articles used in its manufacture are sugar, corn, pineapple roots and Chinese ginger, bran, Irish potatoes and sliced pineapples. It is fermented after standing four or five days, and then it is ready for use.

Lane's Family Medicine

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50 cents.

The area under tea culture in India at the end of 1899 was over 516,732 acres, sixty per cent. of this acreage being in Assam, in the valleys of the Brahamaputra and Surma Rivers, twenty-five per cent. being in Bengal and the other ten per cent. being divided between the northwest provinces and the Punjab, in Northern India, and Nilgris, Malabar and Travancore, in Southern India.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee 15 and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

What they call the rainy season in Mexico comes only in the form of showers, which fall in the afternoon. These showers usually occur every day, but sometimes there will be two or three days of perfectly clear weather. There is no steady downpour, however, as in most tropical countries, and in Mexico the rainy season is regarded as the finest season of the year.

A Mistaken Diagnosis.

A Swede arrived at the Union Depot the other morning and started through the gate to go uptown, when he was sighted by some of the attaches about the station, who jumped at the conclusion that he had a well-developed case of smallpox. He was given a wide berth until one more brave than the rest demanded to know by what right the pest house was being cheated out of a patient.

"Aye guess you bane mistaken," explained the Swede. "Aye bane up in Minnesota and Aye tried to melt out some gunpowder. My face bane too close ane that bane what make ate look lake smallpoox."

The station force breathed easier. —Grand Rapids Press.

Money in Raising Flax.

John Kilburn, a farmer living about five miles west of Topeka, has sold about 1000 bushels of flax to an Eastern firm for $1.55 a bushel, and he has, by counting the number of bushels he raised to the acre, figured that the flax crop of the season just paid the entire cost of the improved farm on which it was raised and left him a surplus of about $5 an acre.—Topeka (Kan.) State Journal.

STEALINGS OF A CENTURY

Losses to the Government Amount to $16,000,000.

HOW SOME OF IT IS RECOVERED

Many Defaulters Joined the Army During the Spanish-American War—Government Kept Their Salaries, Which Were Applied on Their Old Indebtedness—The Record of Embezzlements

Washington, D. C.—In 110 years the gross receipts of the United States Government have amounted to $32,663,313,548.13. In that time the Government has lost through dishonest agents and officials approximately $16,000,000. Gradually portions of these defalcations are being collected by Uncle Sam's agents. Occasionally some bondsman of a defaulter, who failed to make good his pledge, has a balance due him from the Government from some contract secured or services rendered, which is withheld and applied to his former indebtedness. In this way a considerable portion of the $16,000,000 due the United States is gradually being collected.

Reimbursements were numerous in the Spanish-American war. A number of men who were defaulters, or who had been on the bonds of dishonest agents of the Government, secured positions in the volunteer army. In some cases their unsatisfied obligations had been running on for a period of forty years. They supposed that the account had been lost sight of by Uncle Sam's agents. Imagine their surprise when the paymaster visited their regiment and tendered them, instead of their salary, a certificate of receipt for the amount of money due them, which had been applied on their old indebtedness to the Government. In that way a good many thousands of dollars were collected in 1898 and 1899.

At the Solicitor's office in the Treasury Department is kept a minute record of all Government creditors whose terms of service has expired. This record dates back to 1789. It includes not only a list of defaulters and embezzlers, but a list of their bondsmen as well. In some cases the amounts are small, while in others they extend into thousands of dollars. In nearly every case the defaulter had given a bond which proved worthless or was insufficient to cover the amount of his shortage. In some cases not a dollar was realized on the bond which had been accepted by Uncle Sam's agents.

It is an interesting fact to note that for twenty years after the organization of the Government there was not a single defalcation. From 1820 to 1830 shortages in the accounts of the Government officials became numerous, and from 1840 to 1860 there was a very marked increase. The ten years from 1860 to 1870 exceed any similar period, as the opportunities for embezzlements were greater. The Post-office Department has been since the beginning of the Government the most opulent field for the defaulter. Shortages in the accounts of postmasters from 1820 to 1880, when the system of inspection became extremely rigid, were of frequent occurrence. In most cases, however, the full amount of the defalcation was collected from the bondsmen. In about ten per cent. of these defalcations, however, the bonds proved to be practically worthless, and Uncle Sam became the loser. Shortages for small amounts were usually paid promptly by the bondsmen, but when it came to settling for a large amount it has been more difficult.

The Internal Revenue service from the beginning of the Government to the present time has been remarkably free from dishonest officials. There is not a case on record in the Treasury Department of an Internal Revenue Collector being a defaulter. Treasury officials are at a loss to assign a reason for this, as the system of inspection is no more rigid, and as the amount of money handled by Internal Revenue collectors is greater than that handled by any other officials of the Government.

RETIRED LIST COSTS $2,000,000.

Large Increase of Inactive Officers Since Spanish War.

Washington, D. C.—The retired list of the army now costs about $2,000,000 a year, the personnel thereof having increased to 767, as against 653 in 1897. This is shown by the Army Register for 1901, lately issued. The list has made a considerable net gain in numbers since the war with Spain, especially in general officers, lieutenant-colonels and majors.

In 1897 there were four Major-Generals, 29 Brigadier-Generals, 103 Colonels, 30 Lieutenant-Colonels and 89 Majors on the retired list. The total of all grades was 653. The Register for 1901 shows that, including one West Point professor, there are 767 retired officers of all grades, of whom seven are Major-Generals, 56 Brigadier-Generals, 105 Colonels, 56 Lieutenant-Colonels and 141 Majors.

NAVAL NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

All Except Those of Sampson and Schley Approved by the Senate.

Washington, D. C.—The Senate in executive session confirmed all the naval nominations for promotion sent in except those of Admirals Sampson and Schley.

Cattle Disease in the Philippines.

An epidemic of rinderpest exists in the Visayan Islands, P. I.

British Forbidden to Loot.

Lord George Hamilton, the Indian Secretary, answering a question in the British House of Commons regarding the looting in Pekin, China, replied that the British troops had been forbidden to loot.

More Missionaries Slain in China.

Two native Christians from the northern part of the Province of Shan-Si, China, report the massacre of twenty male and female missionaries and nine children, who have been missing since October.

Third Trial For Dr. Kennedy.

A third trial for Dr. Kennedy, charged with the murder of Dolly Reynolds, has been decided upon by District-Attorney Philbin at New York City. The first trial resulted in conviction, but on the new trial which was granted the jury disagreed. Pending a third trial he will be released on bail.

Smallpox in Pennsylvania.

The smallpox epidemic at Loyalsockville, has spread throughout Lycoming County, Penn., and one case has been discovered in Williamsport. The Board of Health has ordered compulsory vaccination.

Found Fortune in an Old Trunk.

Five years ago, when Alonzo Whiteman died at Williamsport, Penn., his family was surprised at the smallness of the fortune he left them. A few days ago Charles Whiteman, a son, was rummaging about the attic of his home when in the secret compartment of an old trunk he found a package of Government bonds worth $40,000, evidently placed there by his father.

Six Burned to Death in England.

Six persons were burned to death in the poor quarter of Birmingham, England. Four persons were dangerously burned.

NOVEL TEMPERANCE WAR

Young Women Will Not Associate With Young Men Who Drink.

Officers of Ripley County, Ind., Called Upon to Suppress Violence — Both Sides Form Rival Clubs.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The officers of Ripley County have been called upon to suppress disorder of a novel character at Osgood. At the opening of winter the young women of the town got together and signed a pledge not to associate with any young man who drank. The young men retaliated by agreeing not to associate with any young woman who had signed the pledge.

The winter gayeties in the town were brought to a sudden close by these two agreements. Night after night the young women attended church without their male escorts and the young men entered church in a body and took seats by themselves. As time passed the novelty of the situation wore off and the young men made proposals for a compromise, but the women were firm and adhered strictly to their pledge. Each side in the meantime had adopted a badge. The young women formed an Old Maids' Club and the young men an Old Bachelors' Club. The two organizations adopted rules that separated them more and more.

Then the young men from the surrounding country invaded the town and found themselves suddenly very acceptable to the young women. In two weeks one of them married a young woman who had been engaged to one of the town young men when the split came, and a few days later the town young men were surprised by the marriage of another young woman at the church immediately after the morning service.

The young men thereupon declared war upon their country cousins. That night every country boy who attended a girl to church was egged as he went home. Since then the disturbances have taken on a more serious form, and several young men have been stoned and one or two quite seriously injured. Other visitors from the country have had their horses' bridles taken taken off, their saddles cut to pieces, their harness riddled, and their buggies ruined. One night a young man started for home and all the wheels of his buggy came off, the nuts of the spindles having been removed by his rivals.

A few days ago one of the country boys discovered some one unhitching his horse and opened fire upon him from the door of the house where he was calling upon a young woman. The shots were returned, but no one was injured. When he reached his horse he found that the animal had been cut with a knife in the shoulder. The liveryman who has taken care of the horses of one of the country boys has received anonymous letters threatening to burn his stable if he persists in accepting the patronage of the visitors, and even the hotel keeper has been warned not to lodge the objectionable visitors.

At the last meeting of the Old Maids' Club resolutions were passed denouncing the outrages and calling upon the officers to enforce the law. It is said that there are dissensions in the Old Bachelors' Club, and that a minority favor the cessation of hostilities before all the girls are married off to the country boys, but the majority are still adverse to a compromise, and a settlement is not yet in sight.

DESERTER BROUGHT BACK.

He Will Be Imprisoned For Life Because He Joined Insurgents.

San Francisco.—The transport Solace arrived here from Manila with six officers and seventeen privates sick and wounded. She also brought thirteen military prisoners, among whom is Frederick M. Baker, a deserter, who was captured while serving as an officer in the Filipino army. He is under sentence of life imprisonment.

Baker was an American private soldier, who jointed the Filipinos and was made an officer of the insurgent army. He was captured and court-martialed, but escaped the death sentence. When he was captured he asserted that he had been taken prisoner by the Filipinos, and was forced to enter the ranks and fight, under penalty of death, but the Filipinos proved this was a lie, and that he had enlisted and was on their payroll.

RUSSIANS BURIED ALIVE.

Twenty-eight Bodies Found—Revival of the Self-Immolating Sect.

London.—Mailed news from St. Petersburg reports that a search at Terespol revealed the bodies of twenty-eight persons who had been buried alive. They apparently belonged to the self-immolating sect which caused a sensation throughout the civilized world in 1897. Kovaleff, the chief of the sect, who was then sentenced to perpetual confinement in a monastery, will be rearraigned in connection with the present discovery.

It is understood that writings and sacred pictures of the sect that were found with the bodies have been turned over to the religious authorities for investigation. The sect, which was generally called Raskolniki in 1897, is now referred to as the Bjeguny.

Surgeon's Knife Slips; Fatal Result.

Miss Via Lewis, a young woman of Findlay, Ohio, died as the result of an operation for tonsilitis. The surgeon's knife slipped, severing an artery, and before the surgeon knew the result of his error she was in a dying condition. She died in twenty minutes.

Turkish Troops Kill Bulgarians.

Six Bulgarians were killed and three were taken prisoners in a fight which occurred between a large body of Bulgarian agitators and a force of Turkish troops at a village near Chevgheli, Macedonia. Several of the Turks were wounded.

Brigadier-General Schwan Retires.

Brigadier-General Theodore Schwan has been placed on the retired list of the United States Army on his own application under the forty-year service clause.

Drowned All Her Six Children.

At Uniontown, Whitman County, Wash., Mrs. Rosa Wurzer, an insane woman, threw her six children into a well thirty feet deep and jumped in on top of them. She drowned all of them by holding their heads under water. She was rescued herself by neighbors and is under arrest.

Belgian Towns' Sympathy With Kruger.

Three hundred and fifty-six Belgian towns, having an aggregate population of 2,891,060, have passed resolutions of sympathy with Mr. Kruger and favoring arbitration of the South African question.

Killed by a Folding Bed.

James Stewart, a retired lumberman, aged sixty, was killed in a folding bed at his home in Minneapolis, Minn.

Wants Heads of Americans.

General Caillés, a leader of the insurgents in the Philippines, has issued a proclamation offering $10 (Mexican) each for the heads of Americans.

The Cost of the Boer War.

More than $407,000,000 has been spent by Great Britain in the Boer war, which costs more than $8,000,000 daily.

BEST SPRING MEDICINE.

The Palm Given to Dr. Greene's Nervura.

That Grand Jury, the People, Have So Decided.

Used by Hundreds of Thousands in Spring as a Blood Medicine.

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is indeed "The World's Great Spring Medicine." It has come to be recognized by almost everybody as the best possible spring medicine to take, and hundreds of thousands of our people use it during the trying spring months, to tone up anew the relaxed nerves and re-invigorate and enrich the blood.

A spring medicine is a necessity if one wishes to keep in perfect health and vigor during the changes from winter to summer. This grand spring tonic, this perfect spring medicine, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, is exactly what the system needs at this season. It not only purifies, but makes rich, red blood; it not only strengthens and invigorates the nervous system, but re-energizes and revitalizes the nerves by feeding them with renewed nerve force and power. It is not only an aid to digestion, but it creates a regular, natural and healthy action of the bowels, liver, kidneys, which in the spring are always sluggish and inactive.

In fact, it is just what people need to make them well and keep them well during these months, so threatening to the health of all, and when it is considered that Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is made entirely from pure, health-giving vegetable remedies, and that people give it more testimonials of cure than any other remedy on earth, no one can doubt that it is the very best spring remedy for everybody to use.

Mr. Gustave Leibach, of 337 First street, Jersey City, N. J., says:—

"I was troubled with sick headaches, and could not sleep on account of the pains in my head. I was suffering night and day with dyspepsia, could not eat anything, my stomach would sour so. I had to starve myself to have any ease. I had to give up work at last, I was so nervous and miserable, and I was falling away in flesh so that my friends hardly knew me. I tried several remedies, but without avail. At last someone recommended Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I tried one bottle and began to improve. I started in to eat all right; then I picked up my health; my headaches disappeared, and my weakness and sour stomach went away. I used three bottles, and could sleep all night with ease; I used six bottles, and felt like a new man. I can now do a hard day's work without any trouble, and I am as happy as a bird in spring. I was so miserable, always suffering, always in pain, but now I am like a new man."

Use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy this spring, for it is the discovery and prescription of a well-known physician, Dr. Greene, of 35 W. 14th St., New York City, who is responsible for its beneficial action, and who can be consulted free of charge, personally or by letter.

Lightning Losses in the United States.

The officials of the United States Weather Bureau for a number of years have been collecting statistics of the loss of life and property occasioned by lightning strokes. The figures for the year 1899 have recently been compiled, and show that the Weather Bureau received reports of 5527 buildings damaged or destroyed by lightning, and of 729 buildings which caught fire and were damaged as a result of exposure to buildings already struck. The number of reports received was about three times as large as in the previous year, and in 2825 known cases indicated an approximate loss of $3,016,520, or an average of nearly $1100 a building, but such an average would not apply to the cases reported, as the loss in most instances would be insignificant. The Chronicle fire tables give the number of insured buildings struck by lightning during the year 1899 at 2769, with a total loss amounting to $3,913,525, or an average slightly in excess of $1400 per building. These figures are considerably in excess of those for 1897 and 1898. Seventy electric power plants were struck during the year, and damage to the amount of $215,622 was inflicted on such objects as railway cars, derricks, vessels, bridges, windmills, etc.

Porpoises Drive a Whale Ashore.

A whale narrowly escaped capture on the beach at Santa Monica, Cal., the other day. A school of porpoises was seen coming toward shore and moving much more excitedly than usual. As the porpoises approached shore it was seen they were pursuing a whale, at which they leaped on all sides. As it got into shallower water, where the breakers were, the whale appeared to lose, to some extent, its power of locomotion, and its nose swung round so as to graze the iron piling at the end of the bathhouse life line.

From there the monster made its way toward the end of the pleasure pier, and a number of men with fire-arms ran to the end of the wharf and opened fire at the great animal's head as it appeared above water. The bullets took effect. The monster was roused to quick action, and seemed to be driven frantic with pain. Turning on its side once or twice it started toward Port Los Angeles, leaving a trail of blood. Two men started after it with a boat. They succeeded in keeping the trail for nearly a mile, but the monster turned out to sea and sank, after which they saw no further trace of it.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Something in a Name.

The advantages that fall to the lot of a man whose surname occurs early in an alphabetical list as well known. As a candidate for office upon an Australian ballot, for example, a man named Abbott has a far better chance than the most eminent Zweigler. But the benefit that comes from the possession of a short name has not heretofore been generally recognized. Not long ago the promotion of one of the auditors of the Treasury Department at Washington created a vacancy to which, upon a formal recommendation to that effect, the candidate having the shortest name, being also a competent man, was appointed. His chief duty is to affix his signature to accounts, and as he needs to make but six letters in siguing he can do twice as much in a day as a man whose name contains twelve letters.—Youth's Companion.

Flowers Preserved by Insects.

Insects are a necessity of the life of flowers, as they carry the pollen; yet some destroy both plants and trees. Here nature comes in with extraordinary means of protection, as in the Arum lily, where fibres like needles and spikes force them to beat a hasty retreat. The Bull's Horn Thorn, an Australian tree, is particularly well protected against these marauders. At the end of each leaf is a pair of hollow horns, in which live a small, fierce, pugnacious species of ant, bribed to the office of defense by a generous supply of food collected on the leaf close to their cells. When destructive insects come to carry away the foliage of these trees the warlike inhabitants spring out from their kopje-like fastnesses, descend upon the invaders, killing all who are not able to flee.—London Telegraph.

Czar Nicholas' usual tip for servants when on a visit is $5. The Kaiser usually gives about $1.50 for the same service.

Sweat and fruit acids will not discolor goods dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

Most suicides by drowning occur at night.

Disinfection of houses is the only policy pursued in Calcutta against the plague.

The Life Saver of Children

is Hoxsie's Croup Cure in attacks of Croup, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Pneumonia. No opium to stupefy. 50 cts.

Rubber, spun glass, steel and ivory are the most elastic substances.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh), that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Men and watches are alike in one respect—both are known by their works.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOMAS ROBBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Money talks, but a little scare makes it shut up tight.

Two of the greatest literary productions of the Chinese are a dictionary of 5020 volumes and an encyclopedia in 22,937 volumes.

In Harrodsburg, Ky., there is a man who has a private coal mine that he uses as his fuel supply and will sell none.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50 cent bottles. Go at once, delays are dangerous.

King Victor Emmanuel does not take as kindly to the newspapers as did his father. The press has so angered him by persecutions, as the King calls them, and through the publication of private domestic details in the life of himself and the Queen, that he has given orders that no information of any kind shall be given to them from the palace.

Have you ever experienced the joyful sensation of a good appetite? You will if you chew Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti.

It's funny that as a youth grows up his face grows down.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

You never find an undertaker trying to discover an elixir of life.

R R R RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pain around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure.

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds,	Coughs,
Sore Throat,	Hoarseness
Stiff Neck	Bronchitis,
Catarrh,	Headache
Toothache	Rheumatism
Neuralgia	Asthma
Bruises,	Sprains,

Quicker Than Any Known Remedy.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic or prostrated with diseases may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Will Afford Instant Ease.

INTERNALLY—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

50 Cents per Bottle. Sold by Druggists. BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S.

DYSPEPSIA CAN BE CURED BY USING KENNYON'S Vegetable TABLETS 50c. From Manto Chem. Co., 179 Wooster St., N.Y.

Fine

The skin and flesh feel like the fit of a new soft glove when

St. Jacobs Oil

has driven out

Soreness and **Stiffness**

from cold.

The New Elixir of Life

VIN PALMETTE

A wonderful tonic for restoring vigor and Vitality.

Makes the Old Young, Makes the Young Strong.

At your Druggist's, or sent prepaid securely sealed and packed on receipt of price,

ONE DOLLAR.

Palmetto Chemical Company, P. O. Box 1991, N. Y. City.

150 KINDS For 16 Cents

Last year we started out for 20,000 new customers. We received 250,65. We now have on our books 1,150,000 names. We wish 250,000 more in 1901, making 1,400,000 full, hence this unprecedented offer for 16 cents postpaid of
20 kinds of rarest luscious radishes,
12 magnificent earliest melons,
15 sorts glorious tomatoes,
25 peerless lettuce varieties,
10 splendid beet sorts,
65 gorgeous & beautiful flower seeds
In all 150 kinds, sure to delight and please and surprise our hosts, together with our great Illustrated Plant and Seed Catalog telling all about Billion Dollar Grass, Peanut, Teosinte, Bromus, Spelts, Cotton Seed at 40c. per lb., all for 16 cents stamps and this notice. Catalog positively worth $100 to any planter of garden and farm seeds.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. La Crosse, Wis.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

LION COFFEE

A LUXURY WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL!

Watch our next advertisement.

If you went to buy a lion whelp you would'nt accept a kitten as a substitute, even if the dealer urges you.

Now, don't accept a substitute for

LION COFFEE.

It is bound to turn out a common yellow cat, with none of the strength of the lion.

You want LION COFFEE because it is LION COFFEE.

If, on the other hand, you want a coffee which, in order to hide imperfections, is "highly polished" with eggs and other preparations, then do not buy

LION COFFEE.

If **LION COFFEE** were common, ordinary stuff, coffee drinkers would'nt insist on having it. It is used in millions of homes because it is **the best coffee in the world** for the price. If you doubt this, take a single package home and try it.

In every package of **LION COFFEE** you will find a fully illustrated and descriptive list. No housekeeper, in fact, no woman, man, boy or girl will fail to find in the list some article which will contribute to their happiness, comfort and convenience, and which they may have by simply cutting out a certain number of Lion Heads from the wrappers of our one pound sealed packages (which is the only form in which this excellent coffee is sold).

WOOLSON SPICE CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

Fight on for wealth, old "Money Bags," your liver is drying up and bowels wearing out, some day you will cry aloud for health, offering all your wealth, but you will not get it because you neglected Nature in your mad rush to get gold. No matter what you do, or what ails you, to-day is the day—every day is the day—to keep watch of Nature's wants—and help your bowels act regularly—*CASCARETS* will help Nature help you. Neglect means bile in the blood, foul breath, and awful pains in the back of the head with a loathing and bad feeling for all that is good in life. Don't care how rich or poor you are, you can't be well if you have bowel trouble, you will be regular if you take *CASCARETS*—get them to-day—*CASCARETS*—in metal box; small box 10c, whole month's treatment 50c; take one, eat it like candy and it will work gently while you sleep. It cures; that means it strengthens the muscular walls of the bowels and gives them new life; then they act regularly and naturally; that is what you want—it is guaranteed to be found in

THE TONIC LAXATIVE

Cascarets LIVER TONIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c. ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS to-day, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy to-day, two 50c boxes, give them fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied, after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start to-day. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Address: STERLING REMEDY CO., NEW YORK or CHICAGO.